

TEN CENTS.

THE STANDARD

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1891.

No. 4.

FREE TRADE AND NO MORE TRIFLING.—The letter from Hon. A. N. Whittington, of the Kansas House of Representatives, printed elsewhere, is one that demands the consideration of the more intelligent Democratic leaders. Mr. Whittington was elected to the Kansas House as a People's party candidate, receiving the support of the Democrats. In a county that had long been Republican he received twice as many votes as his Republican opponent. He entered the House wholly unknown to his fellow members, but by sheer force of character and ability he became the People's party leader on the floor. He is a Free Trader, and, though cautioned to keep quiet on that subject, he refused to do so, and deliberately staked his election on that issue. His success was all the more significant because up to the time he joined the People's party he had been a Democrat, and he had therefore to overcome, not merely the Protectionist ideas, but the bitter partisan prejudices of the majority of the electors in his district.

Mr. Whittington not only knows the people of his own district, but, as Chairman of the Board of Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment for the trial of Judge Botkin, he has had to remain at the State Capital most of the time since the adjournment of the Legislature, and he has had ample opportunity to meet leading men from all parts of the State. Making all possible allowance, then, for his personal bias, Mr. Whittington's declaration as to the change of sentiment on the tariff question among Western farmers is worthy of acceptance, and it is fully in accord with other advices we have from that part of the country. Furthermore, it is in accord with the nature of things. Everybody not under the spell of the "Protection" superstition has for years seen the monstrous absurdity of the support of that system by the farmers of the West. Now that the farmers themselves see this, it is perfectly natural that they should demand the instant and complete destruction of the fraud by which they have so long been swindled.

If the Democrats who are such from conviction—men who care nothing for the game-of-fifteen politics, that calculates the number of electoral votes sufficient to elect a President, and then cooks up a heterogeneous declaration of principles to please the States controlling those votes—want a party that they can be proud of, one that is a fitting instrument for advancing sound principles and methods in government, they will give heed to this change of sentiment in the West, and seize the opportunity to make the Democratic party the exponent of a great principle, around which people can rally with enthusiasm—a principle in full accord with the party's best traditions, and worthy of its great founders.

The time has gone by for temporizing and trifling with the tariff question. It is good politics as well as honest policy to be bold. Protection, so called, is a fraud on the masses, and one that bears with special hardship on the Western farmers. Its dupes have had their eyes opened. Just now many of them are seeking to cure their poverty by trying to multiply dollars that other people will hold. They are honest about this and considerably deluded as to their own strength. When the time comes, however, if they are given opportunity

to make a choice between the great party that advocates Protection and another great party that advocates Free Trade, knowing, as they must, that one of these parties must win, they will think twice before throwing away their votes to gratify a sentiment and thereby increasing the chances of a party that offers them nothing that they demand, either in the way of increased currency or reduced tariff taxation. A campaign conducted on these lines would enable the Democratic party to win without the electoral votes of New York.

A FRAID OF THE TARIFF ISSUE.—Commenting on Governor Campbell's declaration that after the campaign has fairly begun the tariff will practically be the only issue in Ohio this Fall, the New York Tribune says that it takes two to make a bargain, and intimates that the Republicans in the State intend to make the most out of the free coinage declaration by the Democratic convention, no matter what Governor Campbell may desire. It says :

To a great many voters it will seem clear that no votes cast this Fall can alter the tariff, or induce President Harrison to assent to any modification that a Democratic House will propose, and they know that no such measure can be passed over his veto. But the possibility of a free-coinage vote next Winter may seem to them sufficiently near and threatening to call for a strong protest by the people.

The Tribune may declaim as much as it chooses about the benefits the Republican party may expect to obtain from a thorough discussion of the tariff question, but this paragraph indicates clearly that it fears the result of a contest on that issue, and is seeking to make the most of the blunder of the Democratic Convention in raising an issue on which the party is divided.

The only sensible course for the Democrats is that marked out by Governor Campbell; and the Tribune's practical confession of a fear of the result of a square fight on the tariff issue should encourage all Democrats, without regard to their differences of opinion on currency questions, to stand by the Governor in the plan of campaign he has marked out. If they do this they will make the tariff the one issue in the canvass, and win. The straddling silver plank in the Ohio Republican platform makes it impossible for that party to fully accept the Tribune's advice to get up a diversion that will stop the Ohio people from thinking about the tariff question.

THEY DON'T LIKE HILL.—Congressman Tom Watson, of the Tenth Georgia District, wants to abolish the tariff and collect all Federal revenues from an internal revenue tax on whiskey and tobacco and a graded income tax. Watson is right as to the tariff, but he proposes a poor substitute for it. He also favors the Ocala platform, and declares that Cleveland is out of the race, because of his anti-free-silver letter. Having thus summarily disposed of Cleveland, Watson pays his respects to Governor Hill in the following way :

No man can carry New York who is not a gold bug. What does Davy Hill say on this question? He has never said anything. Who is Hill, any way? A miserable little ward trickster, who never says anything, but gets out in the road and shouts, "I am a Democrat!" And this is the choice of Tammany Hall!! Hill is now drawing money for two offices and is only doing the work of one. Can Georgia's votes be delivered to him?

Mr. Watson, though an Alliance man, is a Southerner who shares the Southern dread of a renewal of

Federal interference in Southern State Governments. So far as any existing indications go, he will have to take the risk of a renewal of such interference, or support some Democrat who can carry New York. We should be glad to believe otherwise, but we see no safe ground on which to base an opposite opinion. Whenever New York ceases to be really necessary to Democratic success in the country at large there are men in this State who will cure its Democracy of Hillism and Tammanyism, if they have to try the old-fashioned cure for scurvy, and bury the patient in the ground for a season.

Mr. Watson's utterance is chiefly interesting, however, as going to show how the men opposed to Mr. Cleveland because of his silver views, feel toward Governor Hill. They have sized him up perfectly, and have for the artful dodger the contempt that he justly inspires. His clam-like silence on the silver question will not fool the silver men, let it please as it may the spoils-men, who are masquerading as free coinage advocates in order that they may parade something else than their own old sores as the justification for their malignant hostility toward Cleveland. The combination against the ex-President may possibly prevent his renomination; but if it does, the candidate will come from some Western State, and not from New York. In 1892 New York will have another second rate man in the United States Senate, and David B. Hill will be glad that he holds that position to postpone the date of his subsidence from public view.

BETTER THAN BLACKSMITHING.—In his day, the blacksmith was a useful man. In its old form, the trade only survives in rural districts; articles turned out in the great machine shops are largely superseding the products of even the country smithy. There are still blacksmiths in the city, but they are merely journeymen in a shop. Forty years ago it was different, even in New York, and hence it is not remarkable that one Charles Beck, who died twenty years ago, as a blacksmith working for himself and probably employing a number of helpers, should have left his widow a snug little fortune and a number of city lots. Mr. Beck was wise in his investment. When he died he had to quit working for his wife, but in leaving her a number of city lots he practically so arranged matters that a large number of other people should continue to work for her.

The result has recently been made public. Mrs. Beck died four years ago, and her real estate has just been sold for the benefit of her heirs. The total sum realized was \$219,750. This is doubtless very pleasant for the heirs, but who earned that money? It was not the blacksmith, for he was dead during the time that the greater part of this value was growing through competition among living men for the use of that land. It was not the widow, for it does not appear from the newspaper reports that she added anything to the area or value of the land bequeathed her by her husband. All she did was to hold on. If she had been an idiot or an imbecile she could have done as much, or it could easily have been done for her.

We do not refer to this case as one involving any blame to any of the parties concerned. They simply took what the law, sustained and upheld by the people of this city and State, awarded to them; and they doubtless accept the common opinion as to the propriety of the system under which they have fared so well. It would be folly to blame them for this. The incident, however, is one of many that ought to cause people to consider seriously the wisdom and justice of a system that thus transfers to a few people the whole value that has, in the course of twenty years,

been given to the land held by that blacksmith when he died. All the other blacksmiths who have lived in New York during that period have, as members of the community, contributed to the creation of this value. What share of it do they get?

Let them go and do likewise, say the defenders of the existing system. Yes, let them? How many lots could a journeyman blacksmith of to-day buy out of his savings? But it would not matter if all of them could do so. That would not affect the question of principle involved. That question is, Ought we to maintain a system of land tenure that thus distributes among a few, values created by all, and does it by actually offering a premium to people to hold land out of use?

OUR PREMIUM OFFER EXTENDED.—The special effort to extend the circulation of THE STANDARD by the addition of five thousand new subscribers has probably made as much progress as we could reasonably expect at this season of the year, though the result has not yet been all we hoped for. Many correspondents have written, however, promising to do better work later on; and several Single Tax organizations have resolved upon systematic work, which they have not been able to undertake during the hot season while attendance at meetings of all kinds is light.

A number of those who believe that they can accomplish better results later on, have expressed a fear that the withdrawal of our offer of Mr. George's works as a premium for each annual subscription may prove embarrassing. We have, therefore, resolved to extend the offer until September 1st. It is proper to say, however, that it is not within our power to continue this indefinitely. Mr. George is the owner of his own copyrights, and has thus far been his own publisher. Some time ago he gave up the direct conduct of the book business, in order that he might devote himself exclusively to literary work. The stock of books then on hand was turned over to THE STANDARD, as Mr. George's agent for this purpose, at a price but little over bare cost of paper, printing, and binding. We took advantage of this supply to make our offer of premiums, and when the present stock is exhausted and new editions are called for we may possibly have to considerably modify our offer. Let those who propose to take advantage of the continued offer bear these facts in mind, and remember that even under existing circumstances, we are actually giving them THE STANDARD at but little over \$2 a year, counting the premiums at their actual cost to us in cash.

As we said in the beginning, we do not propose using our editorial columns to urge Single Tax men to exert themselves to obtain subscriptions for THE STANDARD. We have treated them with perfect frankness, and they understand the situation. It is for them to say what they will do. Many have done a great deal. Every one who has made a determined effort to obtain subscribers from people who can afford to subscribe has been successful. Everybody else could do the same. All that is needed is intelligence in selecting the persons to be approached, and zeal in the work. But though many have tried and succeeded, and some have tried and failed, there are thousands of professed Single Tax men who have not done anything or tried to do anything. Such people say in effect that they care nothing about maintaining a Single Tax paper of national reputation and circulation. If the present proprietor of THE STANDARD had cared as little for this absolutely essential feature of our movement, he would have saved himself much labor and anxiety, and been better off pecuniarily.

Of course, there are many who criticise the course of THE STANDARD on this or that question. This must nec-

essarily be the case with any paper of decided opinions. One thing, however, is true, and that is that THE STANDARD has always been alert and vigorous in its support of the principles enunciated in "Progress and Poverty;" and under whatever management, it has been the one vigilant and effective agency for keeping our movement united in behalf of well-defined principles. Thanks to this, we have in the United States a coherent and effective Single Tax movement such as does not exist elsewhere in the world. A paper rendering such a service will receive the support of every really helpful and intelligent worker for the Single Tax, whether he accepts all its views or not. All that is necessary is to have the attention of such men called to the facts in order to put them to work. Those who refuse care more for some other idea than for the Single Tax.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TARIFF REFORM.—The Tariff Reform League of Oregon, with headquarters at Portland, is a new but vigorous organization that promises to accomplish something in that State by attacking "Protection," root and branch. Mr. C. A. Rohrabacher, formerly of Kansas City, is chairman of its literary committee, and this is a sufficient guarantee that its publications will be effective and not marred by any concessions to the Protection superstition.

Mr. Rohrabacher recently made an address on the tariff question before the Young Men's Democratic League of Portland, in which he showed that absolute Free Trade is the primary and natural system, and that freedom to trade is an essential part of true freedom. He admirably described and effectively ridiculed the Protection fetish, and wound up with a passionate appeal to young men to put aside the prejudices that have too long influenced their elders and study the whole subject with open minds and a single desire to ascertain the truth.

We are glad to learn that the Oregon Tariff Reform League proposes printing this address in pamphlet form and circulating it throughout the State. The trouble with Oregon Democracy is that it has been too much controlled by old men of the "moss back" variety, who look to intrigue, rather than to the bold assertion of principles, for success. The hope of Democracy in the corporation-ridden States of the Pacific coast lies in the young men to whom Mr. Rohrabacher wisely appeals.

NEEDED WORK WELL DONE.—The Democrat of Smethport, Penn., printed prominently in a recent issue an article on "The Fallacy of Protection," by W. S. Brown, of Southard, McKean County, in that State. Mr. Brown starts out as follows:

There are to-day over eight million farmers in the United States, and not over eight millions engaged in all other productive pursuits. The 8,000,000 farmers produce not only all that the 16,000,000 can consume of their products, but year after year a surplus of \$500,000,000 worth, which must find a foreign market, or remain stored here to constantly bear the market for the whole.

This surplus requires the labor of 2,000,000, or one-fourth of all those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Ninety-nine out of every one hundred farmers consume the entire value of their product. I do not mean that they are living "from hand to mouth," but that they add to their comforts through improvements, and additions to buildings, and otherwise, regularly, all they can from year to year, and are, therefore, the consumers of the country. They produce the bulk of all that is exported, and are, therefore, the importers. All imports are merely the pay for exports.

On such premises Mr. Brown finds it easy to base an argument that of all men in America the farmers are the greatest sufferers from a system that imposes a tax on everything that is sent to them in exchange for their surplus sent abroad, and which is deliberately designed to increase the price of all manufactured articles that they receive in exchange for that portion of their product that is consumed in this country. Mr. Brown not only demonstrates the disastrous effect of "protec-

tion" on agricultural interests, but he scorns the idea that the champions of "Protection" are honest in their present pretences. He quotes numerous utterances by John Sherman and other Republican leaders showing that before the defence of a prohibitive tariff became a party necessity, Republican leaders unhesitatingly advocated a reduction in the rate of tariff taxation.

Such work as this in the country newspapers cannot be too highly commended. Of course, the editors of such papers can easily obtain an abundance of admirably prepared Free Trade matter; but an argument coming from a man known to the community in which the paper circulates is sure to be carefully read and considered, and it will excite an interest that will cause all other articles on the tariff to be carefully read. No better work can be done at this time than the writing of such letters to their local newspapers by men like Mr. Brown, who are fully competent to deal with the question.

TURNING THE PERSECUTED AWAY.—A number of Hebrew immigrants from Russia arriving in the ports of New York and Boston have been refused permission to land because of their poverty. Was there ever a more cruel exhibition of "man's inhumanity to man?" The whole civilized world is shocked and horrified by the brutal banishment of these people from their homes by Russia's ruthless and abhorrent Czar. Nowhere is this feeling more general than in the United States; but when a few of the persecuted wanderers reach our shores we practically say to them, Go back to death at the hands of the tyrant or fling yourselves into the sea, for here, in "the home of the brave and the land of the free," there is no room for such as you.

But, comes the ready answer, the exclusion of these people is in strict accord with the law. Aye, it is, and there is the shame of it. Had this thing been done in defiance of law, those of us not concerned in the act could have afforded to express our virtuous indignation; but this fiendish performance is our act, done by our agents, in strict accord with our laws passed with our consent by our chosen representatives. This supplement to and continuation of the cruelty of the Czar is of our own doing. Years ago the writer saw a little boy, whose hands had been mangled by a railway train, run through the streets with fingers hanging by a shred from his bleeding hands. He undertook to enter a humble home, perhaps his own, when a stalwart woman literally slammed the door in his face, knocking him down, possibly to save her carpets. The writer had forgotten the incident until this parallel act of cruelty by a great nation recalled it to his mind.

The New York Tribune, commenting, not on this particular act of exclusion, but on the common demand for the restriction of immigration, lays the blame upon the labor organizations, who desire a "monopoly in particular occupations." What single agency in all the world has done most toward teaching laboring men and others that they have the right to use Governmental powers to create a monopoly in particular occupations? Ever since it was started the Tribune has been calling on the Federal power to protect American labor against the competition of "the pauper labor of Europe." What right, then, has it to protest when labor organizations now follow its teachings and demand that the very people whom it has always stigmatized as "pauper laborers" shall no longer be allowed to enter this country to compete with American labor? If there were any honesty in the pretended solicitude of the Protectionists for the well-being of American workingmen, the Tribune would applaud the labor organizations for having learned the

lesson of "Protection" so completely that they at last understand exactly how to apply it for their own advantage.

There is no doubt, unfortunately, that the instinct that prompts such cruel demands by the labor organizations is a sound one. The incoming swarm of immigrants do lower the wages of American working-men; and the poorer the new-comers, and the lower their standard of living, the more disastrous is their competition with workmen already here. This need not be so, but under existing conditions it is true to-day. Yet we have but a little more than sixty millions of people inhabiting this land capable of sustaining in comfort a thousand millions. Under wise and natural economic conditions, most people now here would be benefited and none would be harmed by the arrival of all the industrious and law abiding people who choose to come here. It is immigration that has built up our country and made it populous and powerful, and were we but wise we could safely renew the proud boast of a past generation that our blessed land is the "asylum for the oppressed of all nations."

But we can never again do so until we alter the laws that permit and encourage land monopoly and fetter freedom of exchange. Whenever the time shall come once more that all who are willing to work can easily have access to natural opportunities for production, we shall cease to fear immigration, and we shall again welcome it as our fathers did when there was still free land in all the boundless West and they sang with pride that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." They did not all want farms then, anymore than we shall all want them in the future; but the mechanics in the manufacturing centres then knew, as their successors may again know, that the more men there were engaged in the primary forms of production, the greater and steadier would be the demand for the products of skilled labor. There was then no jealousy between farm and workshop; the only complaint came from manufacturers, who grieved because the demand for agricultural labor made wages high in the workshops, and who, therefore, demanded protective tariffs for the express purpose of putting an end to such a condition of affairs.

Our population is still so sparse that such conditions could easily be removed. All that is necessary is that men shall be given back their natural right of access to the land, and their equal right to exchange their products with whomsoever they will. There is a practical plan for accomplishing this. It is through Free Trade and the Single Tax. Let people who share with us a sense of shame and humiliation at the spectacle of refusing asylum to poor but industrious men fleeing from the tyranny of the most monstrous of human rulers, consider the one way out of the conditions that force us into so disgraceful an attitude.

TARIFF AS BAD AS BOUNTY.—The *Troy Press* quotes some recent remarks by **THE STANDARD** to the effect that the potato growers in Washington County are just as much entitled to a bounty as the sugar growers of Louisiana, and says:

So far as reason and justice are concerned, the potato growers of Rensselaer and Washington Counties are as much entitled to a Government bounty as the sugar planters of the South. The bounty system is flagrant favoritism at best, and robs the many to benefit the few. It is one of the abuses that creep into legislation in specious guise to hide their innate ugliness. As it is now, the potato growers are taxed to pay gratuities to sugar planters. Whatever may be said in opposition to a sugar tariff, it is distinctively preferable to a sugar bounty.

Oh, no. A sugar bounty takes money out of the pockets of all to put it into the pockets of a few; but the people understand it, and will know how to deal with the men who enact such laws. The sugar tariff, though

it afforded the Government a large revenue, which it had better have obtained from some other source, gave to the sugar growers, in effect, precisely the same bonus that they are now receiving under an unconstitutional bounty law; but the great majority of sugar consumers never clearly understood the matter. We like the bounty better. First, it is easily understood. Second, if ever the courts get at it they will "knock it sky high." The one good thing that the Billion Dollar Congress did was to repeal the duty on sugar. This will save millions of dollars to consumers, and at the same time teach them that taxes on commodities add to the cost of living, and that the repeal of such taxes is a universal blessing. That one clause of the McKinley bill will convert all the sensible housewives of the country to a belief in free trade and direct taxation.

A TRANSFERRED RIGHT TO TAX.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, of Epsom, England, recently gave to Grace Episcopal Church, in Elizabeth, N. J., for church and charitable purposes, fifty lots in that city valued at \$50,000. The dispatch announcing the gift says that Mrs. Dean "never saw the property, and has never been in Elizabeth, although she owned the fifty lots for nearly forty years." It seems that Mrs. Dean's husband once did business in this city, and he acquired title to these lots from one Edward Kellogg, of Elizabeth, some fifty years ago. They have since that time lain idle, paying to the municipality such small taxes as it is the custom to levy against vacant lots. Now the title to them has been transferred to Grace Church, and a number of well-to-do people will hereafter be able to worship God according to the Episcopal ritual at little or no expense.

Who, then, is going to pay the expense of running the parish? Is it Mrs. Elizabeth Dean? Oh, no. It is the people who are to build homes on the forty-four building lots left, after the church has appropriated the six it intends to devote to parish purposes. That is to say, Mrs. Dean, of England, transfers to a religious corporation in New Jersey the right to levy a land tax on forty-four families in the city of Elizabeth, and to devote the proceeds to the support of a church in which it is entirely possible that none of the people taxed for its support may ever put foot.

Many years ago another English woman, named Anne, spinster, who was at that time supposed to own by the "grace of God," a large portion of this continent, made a much larger transfer of taxing power to an Episcopal church in New York city. Queen Anne, however, regarded the establishment of churches as a part of her royal duty, as head of State and Church, and she transferred the land she gave to Trinity Church to the "rector and inhabitants of the city of New York." She intended to establish a State church for all the people, and she not only transferred to it the power to tax certain specified lands, but a power, frequently exercised, to levy general taxes for building and repairs.

The war of the revolution destroyed the power of Queen Anne's successors to exercise or transfer taxing powers, though by very tricky processes a small number of people managed as wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church to hold, under our State laws, the taxing powers granted by Queen Anne.

The Elizabeth incident shows that by destroying the royal power we did not put an end to such performances. An English woman in private life, the widow of a tradesman, has just as effectually established a church armed with the power to tax non-members for its support as Queen Anne was able to do when it meant a great deal more than it does now to wear a crown in England.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dean is doubtless a very worthy

woman, and she has done a generous thing in thus transferring to Grace Church her taxing power over the soil of New Jersey. Whether it is a wise thing or not remains to be seen. There are people who think that religious exercises that cost those participating in them nothing, are less conducive to spirituality than those for the maintenance of which some sacrifice is made; but pass that by. Put aside the force of mere habit, and then say if it does not seem absurd that any man or woman in England or elsewhere should have a power to take from certain families in Elizabeth, New Jersey, a considerable portion of their annual earnings to support a church for other citizens of that place to worship in.

A N END TO ARMY TYRANNY.—The English war office officials, when questioned as to the causes of still another mutiny among the guards, are reported as saying that "unreasoning compliance with orders was no longer obtainable from men who were permeated with quasi education," and that "this must be seriously considered in all future dealings with soldiers."

We suppose that by quasi education the authorities mean ability to read and write, and to do some thinking. Such men are likely to resent the methods prevailing in an army recruited from the people and officered by aristocrats. The more intelligent the rank and file of an army, the more general is the understanding that discipline and prompt obedience to officers is necessary in time of war; but the very fact makes such men resent the senseless hectoring and the needless restrictions to which they are subjected in time of peace—restrictions apparently imposed by officers for the express purpose of asserting the arbitrary power of their position over inferior beings, whom they feel little, if any, less than contempt.

But the matter goes even deeper than this. It is a sign that the growing democratic sentiment of the English people has reached the army, and that the soldiers are beginning to assert their manhood and their rights as citizens. In England this is less important than on the Continent, for no English Government would now dare attempt to rule the people there by force; but the growth of a similar spirit in the continental armies will, before long, render it impossible to rule a people arbitrarily through turning a part of them into soldiers, and employing them to hold the remainder in subjection. The time is apparently near at hand when all rulers will have to acknowledge the democratic principle, and rule by popular consent, even though their titles and dignities may be tolerated by the real rulers, as is the case in England.

"Quasi education" of the kind that teaches soldiers that they are men, having the same duties and interests as their fellow citizens or fellow subjects, will go far enough to make thrones very uncertain seats, and arbitrary aristocracy a thing of the past. What a blessed thing it would be if the army of Russia could receive this "quasi education."

QUAY'S DESIRE TO RETIRE.—Speaking of the rumor that Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, really desires to retire from the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, Mr. John S. Clarkson, of Indiana, declares that Mr. Quay wanted to resign immediately after the campaign of 1888. The committee was unwilling to let him go because, says Mr. Clarkson, "they were unanimous in the desire that the organization which had gone through a great struggle and which had performed a great work, maintaining absolutely harmonious relations, and the members becoming endeared to each other thereby, should remain

unbroken until replaced by the new National Committee created by the next National Convention of the party."

What do the Pennsylvania Republicans, who are now demanding Mr. Quay's resignation, think of this? According to Mr. Clarkson this unanimous opinion was expressed three or four months after the election, when no man who did not wilfully close his eyes to the truth was ignorant either of the methods Mr. Quay had used or of his personal character and career. In fact, the story of Quay's dishonesty and betrayal of trust was perfectly familiar to all fairly well informed Pennsylvania Republicans long before the man was made chairman of their National Committee at all. How, then, can they now demand his resignation without also demanding the resignation of the whole committee that endorsed him with such unanimity and effusion?

If these gentlemen do not like Quay, the right and consistent thing for them to do is to leave the political organization of which he is the official head, the true representative, and the beau ideal.

LAND VALUES AND POPULATION.—The article by Mr. W. A. Douglas, of Toronto, printed elsewhere, is exceedingly interesting and suggestive. If his estimates of actual value as compared with assessed value are trustworthy, his figures point to the surprising conclusion that land values are the same per capita in cities and in the rural districts. If this can be demonstrated to be true, it will show not only that land values are due entirely to population, but that a tax on land values is the one, and the only one, that absolutely "reaches everybody." The Toronto assessment indicates that land values average \$600 per individual, or \$3,000 for a family of five. The figures previously furnished by Mr. Hathaway indicate a similar average in that city.

Mr. Douglas points out the fact that Mr. Croasdale's figures, based on the Randall farm property, indicate a much higher average value per capita for this city. Investigations in Boston and Buffalo appear to show an average value of \$1,000 a head, while the Randall farm estimate indicated a value in New York of \$1,700 per head. It is but fair to say that these last figures were only given as an approximation to the real land values. If the Randall farm property could be taken as fairly representing land values in the city as a whole, then the land values in New York would be as stated. Otherwise there would be no certainty about the matter. If it were possible to depend on the sworn valuations of Assessors, or even to discover the extent of their undervaluations, much more trustworthy figures could be obtained where land and improvements are separately assessed.

If the variations noted by Mr. Douglas indicate a real variance in values, then it would seem that average wealth, as well as mere numbers, is a factor in fixing land values. Though the very poor in the big cities are at least as poor as any in smaller cities and rural districts, the enormous wealth of a considerable portion of the population of great cities cannot fail to increase the average wealth per capita. If, then, it be true that the average land value for each individual is greater in the principal cities, the greater average wealth in such cities may account for the difference. Our readers must remember that these are merely suggestions and hypotheses. The data that would warrant exact statements is not yet at hand.

Our purpose in this article is to stimulate investigation that will bring out the facts. This is the kind of work that the Single Tax movement most needs at this juncture. We are beginning to command more than ever before the attention of students of social and

economic problems. Their first impulse is to consider us as sentimentalists who have never brought our theories to any practical test. The responsibility of showing that these theories will stand such a test is upon us. We have no right to dogmatically insist that our ideas are true, and throw the burden of investigation on those objecting; we must gather the facts ourselves. **THE STANDARD** is keenly conscious of the fact that on it, rather than on any individual, rests this responsibility; but it has not at its command the money to enable it to make such investigations. It will have the means to this end if the Single Tax advocates will do what it is easily within their power to do in the way of increasing its circulation, but for the present it must appeal to volunteers to undertake this necessary work.

Let us have the facts. Let the question be settled whether average land values are now the same in town and country, or whether there is an increased land value in the great cities, due to a higher average of wealth. It is within the power of our friends to settle such questions. Will they do so?

CHARACTERISTIC COMMENT.—“Dishevelled Socialists,” says the Tribune, “who vapor and fume at the iniquity of private thrift, may take a lesson from what happened yesterday at the Surrogate’s office in this city. Three wills were filed bequeathing nearly \$350,000 to the charitable societies that feed and shelter sick Socialists for nothing, as well as less noisy and more meritorious unfortunates.”

THE STANDARD has no sympathy with the remedy proposed by the Socialists for existing evils, but it gladly recognizes in them a spirit higher than that which prompts the utterance quoted. The evils that they “vapor and fume” against are real evils; to which we owe conditions that the institutions referred to can, at most, merely palliate. What the Socialists demand is such an equal distribution of the products of labor among the producers that no class in the community shall be dependent on charity doled out from the estates of those who die possessed of that which they probably never earned. Their diagnosis of the disease is all right, but their remedy is all wrong.

The Tribune’s comment is, however, entirely consistent with the philosophy of “Protection.” The basic argument for a Protective tariff is that, if we enact laws that enable the manufacturers to become rich, they will, out of their generosity, pay the men who work for them higher wages. From this there is but a step to the demand of the few that they shall be made rich in order that they may be able to take care of the poor. Such a demand is not a whit more impudent than that of the protected manufacturers, and the organ of the latter is consistent in defending the system that makes the many dependent on the almsgiving of the few.

Moreover, as a matter of fact, dead men who bequeath for charitable purposes money they can no longer use, do nothing toward the support of the supposed beneficiaries of their bounty. All they usually do is to transmit to trustees title deeds to land that enable such trustees to tax the people generally for the benefit of a few men and women, designated by the caprice of the testator as recipients of rents paid out of the earnings, not of the dead, but of the living and frequently poor contemporaries of the beneficiaries.

FORAKER FOR SENATOR.—Ex-Governor Foraker practically announces that, in case the Ohio Legislature to be elected this Fall should have a Republican majority on joint ballot, he is a candidate for the

seat in the United States Senate now held by John Sherman. This is right. Foraker represents the Ohio Republicanism of to-day, whereas John Sherman more nearly represents the Republicanism of twenty years ago. Sherman, with all his faults, is a respectable figure in public life. He has probably advocated or defended as many unsound doctrines and unwise policies as any other public man; but he has, at least, had the sense to know better, and he has doubtless played the demagogue with reluctance. Foraker knows no better, and is a demagogue by nature. He is, therefore, a truer representative of those born dupes who constitute the voting strength of recent Republicanism, not only in Ohio, but everywhere.

WOOL PRICES.—A correspondent at Xenia, Ohio, recently inquired in a private letter to **THE STANDARD** why the price of wool in Ohio had fallen three cents a pound since the passage of the McKinley bill. The inquiry was handed to Hon. John DeWitt Warner, at whose request Mr. J. Alex. Lindquist, statistician of the Reform Club, has prepared the article printed elsewhere, which completely answers the question put by our Ohio correspondent. Our readers can easily see from the article how much labor is often involved in answering a simple question. They will also see why Columbus Delano’s gang have not been able to raise the price of Ohio wool.

PREMATURE.—Secretary Foster, who is now engaged in obtaining an extension, at a reduced rate of interest, of that portion of the National debt just falling due, is reported as saying that he “is considering the advisability of converting the 4s in the same way.” The \$500,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds referred to do not fall due until 1907. This will be fourteen years after the expiration of Mr. Foster’s term of office, and meanwhile a Democratic administration will have taken charge of the finances of the country. In the language of the street, Secretary Foster is “too previous.”

THE TARIFF GRIST IN OHIO.—The Sun sneers at Governor Campbell for his expression of an “almost impassioned hope” that, “after the canvass is two weeks old, you will hear almost nothing outside the tariff.” We do not suppose that the Sun is in favor of the free coinage of silver. What it wants is some question—no matter what—that will make the tariff issue a subordinate one. Every true Democrat in the United States will see in this attitude of the New York Sun—which is at heart a Federalist organ—an additional reason for continuing the tariff question as the one all-absorbing political issue, until it is finally settled by the abolition of indirect taxation.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, July 18.—One of the most significant things that has yet transpired in politics was a little meeting of Liberal M. Ps. that took place in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon. It was a conference to consider what steps should be taken in view of the coming general election “to bring prominently before the electorate the question of the taxation of ground values.” Lord Monkswell, chairman of the “United Committee,” which has for its sole purpose the taxation of ground rents, presided, and there were nineteen or twenty other members present, among them Professor James Stuart, editor of the Star; Mr. Creamer, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Bolton, Sir Wilfred Lawson, the temperance advocate; L. H. Lawson, son of the owner of the Daily Telegraph; Mr. Causton, a man of great influence in legal matters among the Liberals; Sir Charles Russell, the celebrated lawyer; Mr. Samuel Smith, of Liverpool, who but a few years ago bitterly fought against the idea of taxing land values and giving no compensation; Mr. Leon, whose motto is “Home to the village and back to the land;” Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Angus Sutherland, of whom I wrote to **THE STANDARD** last week; Mr. Barran, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Shires Will and Mr.

Logan. William Saunders was also present for, though not a member of Parliament, he was held to be an authority on the question to be considered and his counsel was requested.

The deliberation was earnest and protracted, and quite a number of views were expressed, pretty much all, however, tending in the one direction, that the taxation of the value of land was just and proper, and that the Liberal party should take a pronounced attitude respecting it. Mr. Saunders was in the course of things asked to give his views, and in a fifteen minute speech of great earnestness and ability, he urged such a course. He hammered his arguments home with illustrations drawn from the experience of the London County Council, of which he has been a most active member. One of the things he told of was the consequence of the Council's establishing a free ferry at Woolwich. It was the intention of the Council in connection with the ferry improvement, to purchase eleven acres of land for a public park or garden, but this purchase was delayed. Indeed, it has not been made yet, and now the Council finds that in consequence of the great benefit which the Council's free ferry has conferred upon the land about it, values have risen, and that they will have to pay £500 an acre more, or £5,500 (\$27,500), for the eleven acres, in consequence of an added value which they themselves conferred. Another illustration Mr. Saunders put with great effect was that of Brockwell Park, a pleasure space recently opened by the County Council for public use, but more especially for the benefit of the poor in the neighborhood. But what happened was not the enjoyment of the park by these people, for they immediately suffered an increase in rents. No sooner had the landlords in the neighborhood observed what an excellent thing such a park was than they perceived that it made their houses more desirable, and houses that had been rented for eight shillings a week were seen to be worth more, and so the rent was put up to eleven or twelve shillings. Thus, the people about Brockwell Park were compelled to pay for the benefit of the park, even though the County Council had already, at large expense, made what they supposed was going to be an improvement which should be enjoyed by all, and the only ones really benefited were the landlords who demanded the bigger rents.

These and other illustrations, together with a short statement showing how an improvement tax must be shifted to the occupier and how a land value tax cannot be shifted, but must be borne by the landowner, all put in Mr. Saunders's incomparable way, had a marked effect and confirmed the general opinion in favor of the taxation of land values. A strong resolution was just about to be put pronouncing for that idea when Sir Charles Russell obtained the floor. Sir Charles either does not understand the principle or has personal interests at stake. At any rate he was strongly opposed to any such resolution, and though he did not come out into the open and announce himself against the principle, and, for that matter he intimated that he was for it, yet he counselled more cautious and conservative action in view of the present mixed and uncertain condition of politics, and he offered a resolution requesting "the leaders of the opposition (the Liberal party) to consider, and, when opportunity offers, to introduce a bill by which rates now directly paid by the occupiers of real property may be distributed equitably in proportion to the various interests existing in relation to such property." This resolution was adopted, though precisely why I have not yet found out.

To the general public such a resolution means just nothing, as Sir Charles Russell intended, no doubt; and several gentlemen of the conference, including Mr. Saunders, were disgusted; but they took deep satisfaction in knowing that enough had been said to show unmistakably the favorable views of the majority present, and it is the common belief that the question must come up soon again, and in a way to make every Liberal M. P. take a public stand for or against the idea. That this must come soon I also am convinced by the evidences I see about, and the undercurrent of thought. In a conversation I recently had with Mr. Arnold Morley, one of the Liberal whips, or what we might call a caucus secretary, he told me that he considered that the party was committed to the principle, and that there must soon be strong, concerted action for its practical application. The Liberal Federation, which is the propagandist part of the party organization, he said was distributing leaflets of the Land Restoration League, as well as other literature bearing on the question, and he believed that great progress was being made toward the idea.

It should not be supposed that Mr. Morley pronounced himself in favor of a Single Tax. He only spoke of the principle of taxing land values, and how much or how little he would tax as a caucus politician he did not say. But he manifested the liveliest interest in the action of the last Congress in respect to the establishment of Rock Creek Park, by which all the increase in value of the adjoining lands in consequence of the opening of the park should be taken in taxation for payment of the cost of the park. Any information our Single Tax friends can send him, furnishing illustrations of this kind, will no doubt be very welcome to him.

Mr. Triumphant-Democracy Carnegie, of Pittsburg and Clunie

Castle, is over here making his generosity known to the world and looking around for a good deer forest. He will have a number to pick from, as the Highland "proprietors" have been clearing out the people at a great rate, and a large part of Scotland is as dreary a wilderness as the most benevolent sportsman like Mr. Carnegie could ask for. One thing that will be noted with amusement is the general opinion here that Mr. Carnegie is a Free Trader, and, indeed, I am told that he not long ago made several sound free trade speeches.

The Ecumenical Congregational Council, which has been sitting here in London during the week, has been a great success. Besides being a gathering of a remarkably able and independent thinking body of men, it was notable for the large attention which the social question received. This crept into most of the addresses, and elicited straightforward and radical sentiments, and Thursday evening was devoted wholly to its discussion, five representative ministers and laymen reading carefully prepared papers on the question. George Gladstone, of Glasgow, declared that the "attitude of the Church to the social movements of our time" must be one of close identity, as social movements must be moral movements; Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, showed the close relation of labor and capital and their unity of interests, declaring incidentally that such "natural monopolies," as he described them, as the water and illumination supplies, railroads, and telegraphs, should be owned and operated by the public; Mr. Ben Tillett, Secretary of the London Dock Laborers' Union, poured out an astonishing stream of burning and bitter invective against the ministers of Christ who had neglected their duty of preaching the social as well as the spiritual salvation of mankind; our good friend Albert Spicer, the foremost Congregational layman in England, spoke on the relation of land to national prosperity and laid down the Single Tax gospel pure and simple, and Richard Cordley, D. D., of Lawrence, Kan., spoke on the law respecting the sale of spirituous liquors. It did not seem possible that a better introduction could have been made for Mr. Spicer's address than the remarks of the four speakers who preceded him; and such was the close attention manifested and the applause that frequently interrupted the reading that there is no doubt if a vote had been called for at the conclusion a heavy majority would have shown their approval of his sentiment, if practically *all* did not. Silas M. Burroughs sat high up in the crowded gallery unable to restrain his satisfaction, and those about him must have been greatly edified by the enthusiastic exclamations with which he punctuated Mr. Spicer's address. It was a great night for the Single Tax, but plainly it was a greater night for Mr. Burroughs.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

THE WEST IS READY; IS THE EAST WITH IT?

LINCOLN, Kan., July 12.—It was my intention when I wrote before to give you some idea of the change of sentiment in this State, in reference to the tariff question. As I did not then do so, I shall do it now. As you know, Kansas was always a strong Republican State until last Fall, thereby indorsing the theory of Protection. In the political cyclone that swept over the State last Fall, money, tariff, and transportation were the three leading questions at issue, in the order named. I individually made a Free Trade campaign, holding that the tariff question was paramount to all others. I still hold this opinion.

I am satisfied that the issue of Free Trade has been gaining in strength all the time, and that it must very soon supersede the others. The most surprising feature of the matter is the fact that almost all former Republicans who have joined the People's party are not tariff trimmers who advocate a reduction, but are out and out Free Traders.

When such men are met by the proposition that if they believe in tariff reduction they ought to vote the Democratic ticket, they answer that, being once convinced that the theory of "Protection" is wrong, they do not want Protection in small doses; they do not want it at all. They say that the difference between the Democratic and the Republican party is so slight that it would not justify a change. This may be astonishing, but I am satisfied that if the people of Kansas were to vote upon the issue of Protection or Free Trade to-morrow, Free Trade would carry. Not only do I think this is so of Kansas, but of Nebraska and Iowa as well.

I agree with the sentiment expressed in the extract from the letter of your Chicago friend. The people are expecting an advance step by the leaders of the Democratic party on this question. If that party expects any longer to be considered the champion of tariff reform it will have to espouse the cause of Free Trade. Democrats of the East need not be afraid of Western sentiment on this question.

Cleveland is the recognized choice of the Democrats of the West for President in '92; no one thinks of Hill. But whoever their leader may be they must take an aggressive position on the tariff question. The Ohio Republicans have the courage of their convictions. The Ohio Democrats must be as bold. There is no half way ground any longer. Let the bold, clear-cut issue be made. Protec-

tion is either right or it is wrong. I should like to see the American people get down to business on this issue for once. The West is ready; is the East with us? We do not wish to take strychnine even in small doses, and if Protection is wrong (and we think it is), we want no more of it.

A. N. WHITTINGTON.

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND PRICES.

The following table shows our imports of the three classes of wool and the average import price of clothing wool for each year since 1884. During the past seven years we imported on an average 101,000,000 pounds of wool, of which about 20 per cent. was clothing wool; about 6 per cent. was combing; and the remainder, or 74 per cent., carpet wools.

Clothing Wool.		Combing Wool.		
Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1884	20,703,843	\$4,700,005	4,474,396	\$1,058,758
1885	13,472,432	2,994,533	3,891,914	921,252
1886	23,321,759	4,344,189	4,872,739	1,106,116
1887	23,195,734	4,339,498	9,703,962	2,270,058
1888	16,952,513	3,618,780	5,568,068	1,322,862
1889	22,973,067	4,764,015	6,651,718	1,556,301
1890	21,357,867	4,856,640	7,662,978	1,895,535

Carpet Wool.		Total Wool Imports		Av'age Import Price Clothing
Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1884	62,525,092	\$7,833,936	87,703,932	\$13,593,299
1885	50,782,306	5,558,479	68,146,652	9,474,264
1886	79,716,052	8,343,908	107,910,549	13,794,213
1887	81,504,477	9,741,814	114,404,174	16,351,370
1888	74,710,696	9,090,459	97,231,277	14,062,100
1889	96,536,467	11,112,435	126,181,273	17,432,759
1890	80,851,260	9,412,867	109,902,105	16,165,043

The following table shows the range of prices of wool in the Boston markets for the weeks ending August 14, 1890, and July 2, 1891:

Grades.	August, 1890.	July, 1891.	Lower in 1891.
	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	
Ohio and Penn. XX and above.	32 1/2 @ 33	30 @ 31 1/2	2
Ohio X and above.	32 @ 32 1/2	29 @ 30	2 1/4
Ohio No. 1.	37 @ 37 1/2	34 @ 35	2 1/4
Michigan X.	28 @ 29 1/2	27 @ 27 1/2	1 1/2
Michigan No. 1.	36 @ 36 1/2	33 @ 34	2 1/4
Ohio, delaine.	35 @ 36	34 @ 35	1
Michigan, delaine.	33 @ 34	33 @ 34	0
Ohio fine, unwashed.	21 @ 22	21 @ 22	0
Ohio, unmerchantable.	23 @ 24	22 @ 23	1
Michigan fine, unwashed.	20 @ 21	19 @ 20	1
Michigan, unmerchantable.	22 @ 23	21 @ 22	1
Ohio No. 1 combing, washed.	39 @ 40	39 @ 40	0
Michigan No. 1 combing, washed	38 @ 39	38 @ 39	0
Texas fine, 12 months.	20 @ 24	20 @ 25	+ 1/2
Texas fine, 6 to 8 months.	18 @ 21	18 @ 22	+ 1/2
Texas medium, 12 months.	23 @ 25	23 @ 25	0
Texas medium, 6 to 8.	22 @ 23	22 @ 23	0
Texas Fall, fine	18 @ 22	20 @ 22 1/2	+ 1 1/4
Texas Fall, medium.	22 @ 24	22 @ 24 1/2	+ 1/4
Wyoming and Utah, fine.	15 @ 18	15 @ 18	0
Wyoming and Utah, fine medium	18 @ 20	18 @ 22	+ 1
Wyoming and Utah, medium.	20 @ 22	22 @ 24	+ 2
Montana fine, choice.	20 @ 21	20 @ 21	0
Montana fine, average.	16 @ 18	16 @ 18	0
Colorado fine.	13 @ 16	14 @ 15	0
Colorado fine, medium	18 @ 22	19 @ 21	0

FOREIGN WOOLS.	August, 1890.	July, 1891.	Lower in 1891.
Australian combing, choice.	38 @ 41	38 @ 42 1/2	+ 3/4
Australian combing, good.	36 @ 38	36 @ 39	+ 1/2
Australian cross bred.	38 @ 42	38 @ 42 1/2	+ 1/2
Australian clothing.	35 @ 38	34 @ 38	- 1/2
Cape and Natal.	26 @ 29	26 @ 29	0
English, coarse.	34 @ 36	35 @ 37	+ 1
English, 1/2 to 1/2 bld.	35 @ 38	36 @ 39	+ 1

From the above prices the following observations are to be made: (1) That Ohio and Michigan wools are lower now than in August, 1890, by from 1 to 2 1/4 cents per pound; (2) that Texas and other Western wools, commonly called territory wools, have either remained constant or have risen from 1/2 to 2 cents per pound; and, (3) that foreign wools command a higher price in our markets by from 1/2 to 1 cent per pound than last year.

The above figures establish without a doubt the fact of a fall in the price of wool grown in Ohio and Michigan. But what is the cause of this?

The importations of clothing wools into the United States for five (5) months in 1889-90, and the corresponding five (5) months of 1890-91 have been as follows:

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
November.	662,490	825,261
December.	285,270	628,347
January.	318,545	2,236,229
February.	804,433	2,109,299
March.	2,522,501	8,526,262
April.	737,612	5,268,438
Totals.	5,330,851	19,594,436

This shows that in spite of the higher prices which we have had to pay for our foreign wool the American manufacturers found it best to use foreign wool, mixed with territory wools of domestic production. Ohio and Michigan wool went down because woolen manufacturers did not want it; territory and foreign wools rose in price because the manufacturers were anxious to get them.

It is claimed by some that Ohio and Michigan wools have followed the decline of Australian wool abroad. This will not be borne out

by the above facts, for, on account of the specific duty upon wool by which American manufacturers are forced to confine their purchases to wools of light shrinkage abroad, the price which Americans now pay abroad is the same as last year, and the increased duty makes the wool higher here. The fact that Australian wool is low to the English buyer, but high to the American buyer, ought to have a reverse effect, and raise the price of Ohio wool.

To sum up, therefore, Ohio and Michigan wools have fallen in price, because the American manufacturers of woolen goods found that, by combining or mixing foreign with territory wools, they could produce the class of goods in demand. For this same reason territory and foreign wools have remained steady, or risen in price.

Reform Club, New York.

J. ALEX. LINDQUIST.

THE SOLDIERS HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF IT.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 27.—I was never more pleased and surprised in my life than on the Fourth of July, by a conversation I listened to as long as I could hold my peace, among a company of ex-Union soldiers. It was a general denunciation of the Republican party and its policies, ever since the war. But when they got on the tariff question and glamour by which the leaders of the party have held the mass of old soldiers for the last twenty-six years, I simply asked them what they proposed to do about it. I was answered by having the question hurled back at me, "What are you going to do about it?" I told them, without hesitation, and looking them square in the face, that, just as I did in the war, I should vote according to my conviction of right and liberty to do away with what I considered a fraud. There was not a man in the group but gave his word that that was just what he would do.

They said that when the Mills bill was before Congress, these same Republicans denounced it as a sectional measure; while they (the soldiers) could not see it in that light at the time, they were satisfied now that the tariff on woolen goods had raised the price of clothing. The North should have been the section benefited, but the McKinley bill made the Boys in Blue, and all the other people in the North, pay duty on wool and other things in order that the Republican party might pay some \$9,000,000 to about six hundred men in Louisiana; that it was no advantage to buy sugar at two cents a pound less, when the two cents had to be made up in some other way.

There are some men here dissatisfied with the results of the Cleveland Convention, but it is confined to a very small number and will finally dwindle to a few disappointed office seekers. As I see the situation, the Democratic party has a flattering chance to win.

The Republican party has called out the Grand Army and "Johnnie" is coming out in the same ranks. J. A. GALLOWAY.

WHAT EACH INDIVIDUAL ADDS TO LAND VALUES.

The letter of Mr. Hathaway, of Grand Rapids, in your issue of June 30, contains information respecting Detroit of a kind that would be very valuable if we could obtain it for all the cities on this continent.

The assessment of the city of Toronto, made in 1890, placed the values as follows:

Buildings.	\$57,944,389
Land.	95,739,362
Income.	5,526,789
Personal.	9,846,676

Total. \$169,057,216

While the land stands at nearly \$96,000,000 the other items amount to about \$73,000,000, thus showing that the land value of this city exceeds the value of all that is placed on the land. This enables the landowners to become possessed of all that labor can place on the land.

Our population amounts to nearly 200,000, so that there is a remarkable similarity in the total figures of Detroit and Toronto, the difference being about \$5,000,000 in favor of the former city.

The land value of this city is assessed at certainly not more than three-fourths its selling figure, so that we could safely add twenty to thirty millions to obtain the correct value, say about \$120,000,000. Dividing this by 200,000, the population, would give \$600 value per head, or \$3,000 for each family.

Taking one of our best counties, York, the last census (1881) showed population about 60,000, and land value \$28,628,250, or an average of about \$480 per head or \$2,400 per family. If we add say one-fourth for defective assessment, it would reach \$3,000 per family, showing a remarkable coincidence in rural and civic values measured by families, and which shows still further that the Single Tax would on the average be just as severe on city population as on the farmers.

Mr. Croasdale's estimate of New York land value made the amount per head about \$1,700, or \$8,500 per family. In 1880 an estimate of land value in Boston placed that city at \$333,000,000, with a population of 370,000, or a little less than \$1,000 per head or \$5,000 per family. Our good friends in Buffalo estimated their city about three years

ago to have a land value of at least \$200,000,000, with a population of 250,000, or a little more than \$1,000 per head or \$5,000 per family.

It would be exceedingly interesting to obtain from any city the following items, for a succession of years: year, population, total area, area per head of population, aggregate land value, highest assessed value. By means of a table of this kind we would have illustrated the fact that every increase of population leaves less available land for each and at the same time increases the land value. From this we could also arrive at some approximation to the relation between land and its value. I must confess that I was at first somewhat startled when I learned that the presence of each individual adds something like a thousand dollars to the land value, or about \$5,000 per family.

In the voluminous work by Prof. Ely on "Taxation in American States and Cities" I can find only one case of separate assessment of land.

Toronto, Canada.

W. A. DOUGLAS.

THE LAND AS A WHOLE

I find that many people who are at first attracted by the arguments in favor of the Single Tax are disconcerted by such assertions as these: "There is lots of land to be had. You can get it for from \$5 to \$10 an acre. In New Hampshire and Vermont there are farms that can be had for the working." And so on. The only defence that Single Taxers have made, that I have noticed so far, is either refutation of the statements, or the declaration that land to be had for nothing is unavailable—or is out of civilization. These are no arguments against the fact that there are many fine farming lands which can be had, even near Boston, for a very low rental or purchase.

To convince the average person of what the underlying principles of the Single Tax are, it is useless to point out this or that piece of land and prove it is not half assessed, or even to show that it is the valuable lands of a great city that would bear the burden of taxation; for even if New York had the Single Tax to-morrow her people would not be any richer if all the mineral and farming lands of the rest of the country were monopolized.

We must meet all opposition first with the fact, true to all civilization, that one section of land is dependent on another; that nature didn't see fit to put minerals, agricultural soil, seacoast, coal, and lumber on the same spot, and it would hardly benefit any one of these opportunities to free it and have the rest monopolized.

The Single Tax must apply to all land, at least to a sufficient portion containing a number of natural elements to make it self-supporting in a civilized way.

Of course, Single Taxers understand this; and if they would show how the vacant farm lands are dependent on free access to all mining, coal, and lumber lands, as well as that cities would bear the burden of taxation, they could easily explode the arguments of those who claim that there is lots of land still to be had. And to effectually put the Single Tax, it is, to my mind, very necessary to make our statements apply to all sections as dependent one on another, and thus give no chance for critics to say there are such and such lands that can be had for hardly a song, and no taxes.

Crescent Beach, Revere, Mass.

W. E. ANTHES.

THE GOSPEL AND A GOSPEL.

Mr. Brokaw did me the honor to quote a few words of mine as a basis of his exposition of "the true Gospel."

I agree almost entirely with what he says; yet he evidently uses the word gospel as a Bible truth, but does not use it exactly in the Bible sense. Paul tells exactly what the Gospel is in the 15th Chapter of 1st Cor., 1-7, inclusive. According to this the Gospel consists of the following items: "Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures." "He was buried." "He hath been raised on the third day according to the Scriptures, and he hath appeared to Cephas, etc."

The Gospel then is about what Christ has done for us, and consists in his bringing life and immortality to light.

The Single Tax is a part of the whole counsels of God, and may be a part of the Gospel; or it may be a tax gospel, and he who preaches it may be doing God a rich service, as I believe he is; yet it is not the Gospel.

In criticising preachers we must remember that we did not discover the law of the Single Tax. It may be self-evident when divided up and presented to us, yet it took a philosopher and a philanthropist to put it in the shape in which we receive it. Owing to human weakness and ignorance the Church has gone through a long period of work, groping in the dark, and wrestling with creeds and theology that has left her but a little more than a wreck.

Preachers will wake up and help in the great reformation. They need teaching on the Single Tax the same as any other class, and will be a valuable auxiliary in bringing it in force.

One beauty about the Single Tax is that the Protestant, Catholic,

and Infidel can all work together in it, everyone thinking it will help his party. This is well. We know it is true any way, and it will help the truth wherever it is. Every individual who is a Single Taxer ought to consider himself a committee of one to work up the denomination to which he belongs. A Methodist, for instance, could take his year book and write a circular letter to all the Methodist papers, giving a brief synopsis of his views from a Scriptural standpoint, taking for example the text, "The earth hath He given to the children of men," and asking that the question be opened up for discussion. Some of the papers would publish, and people would be led to think on the subject.

The Church, with all her shortcomings, is still a power in the land. The Y. M. C. A., Christian Endeavor Societies, and the King's Daughters might all be more or less used. Single Taxers who have membership in fraternities could do a great deal of propaganda work among their fellow-members. By all means let every opportunity to help the truth along be made use of. The cause ought to furnish as many points of attraction to women as the temperance cause, and what a force they will be when there are a few more to be organized. Don't despair of the preachers. They are our natural allies, and will yet do valiant service. It is well not to excite prejudice by calling the Single Tax "the Gospel." To preachers it can easily be presented from a Bible point of view; to others it can be presented as the most equitable and scientific system of taxation; to laborers it can be shown as the only way for them to get their fair share of what their own labor produces. In this way the "line of least resistance" is taken, unnecessary prejudice is not awakened, and converts are made. Success to the Single Tax!

Shanai, Yumagata Ken, Japan.

CHARLES E. GARET.

"UNEARNED INCREMENT."

Mr. Henry J. Chase is inclined to think (see THE STANDARD of May 13th) that one of the most difficult questions a Single Tax advocate is called upon to answer is: "Are there not unearned increments in other things besides land?" and endeavors to show that it is in land values alone that such increments occur. Whether his conclusion be true or false it is not necessary to inquire, as there rests upon it neither the justice nor the expediency of the Single Tax.

This unearned increment argument is not put forth in the writings of Henry George. It occurs in the Political Economy of John Stuart Mill, who, in Book V., Chap. ii., says: "Suppose that there is a kind of income which constantly tends to increase, without any exertion or sacrifice on the part of the owners, these owners constituting a class in the community, whom the natural course of things progressively enriches, consistently with complete passiveness on their part. In such a case it would be no violation of the principles on which private property is grounded, if the State should appropriate this increase of wealth, or part of it, as it arises. This would not properly be taking anything from anybody; it would be merely applying an accession of wealth, created by circumstances, to the benefit of society, instead of allowing it to become an unearned appendage to the riches of a particular class." Of his argument, for the public appropriation of future increments of rent, this forms the major premise. A postulate that, when briefly stated, "the unearned increments of value of all private property belong to the public," as Mr. Chase perceives, is hard to maintain.

But Mr. Mill, as we know now, never clearly apprehended the nature of private property in land. He but dimly saw its injustice. Land values should be taken by the community, for the use of the community, not because they are unearned by the individual holders, but because they belong to the community, being by it earned or created. (See *Progress and Poverty*, Books vii. and viii.; and also "A Reply to Criticisms," by Samuel B. Clarke, in THE STANDARD of January 28, 1888, originally published in the *Hartford Law Review*), wherein Mr. Clarke ably answers many objections to the Single Tax.

Berkley, Cal.

JAMES LOVE.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION.—Count Tolstoi presents in the July issue of the *New Review* a brief argument in favor of his favorite non-resistance belief. He does not make his meaning quite so clear as the ordinary reader would like, but the burden of his argument is that murder is inconsistent with the doctrine of love, and, therefore, that those who slay tyrants for love of the whole human race are at war with themselves. Incidentally he condemns all corporal punishment as discipline in bringing up or educating children. "Humanity lives and progresses, and its moral conscience grows with its growth, reaching various stadia in its onward journey, whence it clearly perceives, first, the ethical impossibility of devouring its own progenitors; then, the impropriety of killing off its superfluous human offspring; later, the folly of putting its prisoners to death; afterward, the absurdity of keeping slaves; then the senselessness of endeavoring to reconcile the mem-

bers of its family by beating them; and later still—and this is undoubtedly one of the greatest and most important of all the results obtained by humanity—the impossibility of obtaining, or even contributing, to the general happiness by means of murder or any other kind of violence. The consciences of some people have already reached this phase of development, while those of others are still on their way thither."

Count Tolstoi believes that one should be ready to sacrifice one's life to save that of another, but not to save one's own or another's from the attack of a villain by slaying the villain. He believes that current notions as to the duty of slaying tyrants are based upon a conception of the tyrant as a bloodthirsty person delighting in the death of the innocent. He has never seen such a tyrant; he thinks such a one almost, if not altogether, impossible. This seems the key to Count Tolstoi's attitude. The evil-doer is a man of wrong ideas, misapprehensions; to slay him is to act upon another misapprehension.

DR. HALE'S PRETTY PLAN.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett

Hale is a broadly benevolent gentleman of defective politico-economic education. It is one part of Dr. Hale's mission to draw pleasant pen pictures of ideal social conditions, and some of these pictures he usually presents in the social problem department of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Dr. Hale's August article talks of emigration from cities. He would solve the tenement house problem by persuading capitalists and landowners to build attractive suburban villages for laborers, and by inducing railway companies to furnish true rapid transit at moderate rates to the inhabitants of such villages. The triumphant announcement of persons who are unwilling to see a way out for the poor and are anxious to convict them of responsibility for their own poverty, that tenement house dwellers contumaciously prefer the tenement house to the rural cottage, has no terrors for Dr. Hale. He believes, and rightly, that the gregarious instinct that takes the poor to the tenement houses is not rooted in evil, and that a suburban village offering light, air and society would easily compete in attractiveness with East Side New York.

Of course Dr. Hale's plan is pleasant, and in a small way it is, perhaps, practical; but why does it not occur to the Doctor that if it were possible, really, to cleanse the tenement house region in this fashion, it would have been done ere this? The very evil of a pernicious land tenure system has made the tenement houses a necessity, and that same evil would make Dr. Hale's remedy on any large scale an impossibility.

FREE SCHOOLS FOR ENGLAND.—Free education has long been

so much a matter of course in the United States, that it is difficult for inhabitants of this country to realize the opposition to such a measure in Great Britain. The Dean of St. Paul's and the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley discuss the Free Education bill in the July issue of the *New Review*. The Dean urges that in considering the attitude of the friends of denominational schools toward this measure, it must be borne in mind that the bill is introduced on political, not educational grounds; that it has received the support of both political parties, so that opposition is hopeless, and that many members of one party seek to bring about free education with the intention of crushing denominational schools, while the other party asserts an intent to bring about free education without injury to such schools.

The Dean doubts whether the supporters of denominational schools, especially in the North, would favor the bill. It is a boon to parents, but not to such schools, since it forces aid upon them such as they do not ask, makes them give up perhaps equivalent income from other sources, and is the basis for a demand on the part of the State for a larger amount of popular control over the schools. The object of the bill is to place a free school within the reach of every child whose parents desire it to be educated without charge. There is to be a small per capita payment to each school.

The effect upon the church schools would be a profit on about 200,000 children's fees, and a loss upon something over 750,000. The gain to Roman Catholic schools would be greater, while the Wesleyans would be worse off than now. The Dean urges that while in the North of England comparative social equality has made the schools the resort of nearly all children, this is not true of the South and of large cities. Shopkeepers and citizens will not send their children to school along with the children of unskilled laborers. A school manager in a suburb of London assures the Dean that to accept the Government grant would be ruinous to his school, since none of the parents would send children to a school admitting the children of the "lower classes."

The Dean criticizes the provision requiring that future schools be free, unless the Education Department order otherwise in given cases, and the provision for the creation of free schools by boards especially provided for the purpose. He bewails the danger that parents who value religion may be debarred of the blessing of sending their children to denominational schools. He is sure that

the demand for popular control is designed to destroy denominational schools. He believes the bill an honest attempt to deal with a difficulty, but he regrets that the question has been raised, since pay schools are better for both parents and children.

Mr. Stanley finds a stumbling block in the Government's known belief that the measure it proposes is evil and brought forward only as something safer than any similar measure that may be demanded by those less friendly to denominational schools. The bill fails to secure the right of free education to all. There is no guarantee that free schools will be efficient schools. They must be as good as others of the district before they can be accepted as a suitable provision. The bill should secure in fact what it professes to give in theory—the right to attend school on payment of a moderate and reduced fee, even where the school is not made absolutely free. By the bill capricious fees may be exacted for the purpose of excluding undesirable children. Nothing of the sort should be permitted, and the fee should be announced on a board in front of the school house.

PROFIT SHARING IN EUROPE.—David Kinley, of Johns Hopkins University, tells something of "recent progress in profit sharing" in the July issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

The progress in Great Britain for the last year has been remarkable. Since 1888 twenty-eight firms have adopted the system, and this more than doubles the number using it. Twenty-five of these firms employ 7,694 persons. The average annual payments on this account by Cassell & Co., the publishers, is £914, and in 1889 their provident fund amounted to over £9,000. The most notable gain in 1890 was of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, of London, employing about 3,500 men in Winter and 2,000 in Summer. The company began preparing for it several years ago, and by June, 1890, 1,500 men were qualified to share in the profits, and they received £5,377 in addition to their wages. Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs, confectioners, of London, divide profits above 6 per cent. equally between shareholders and employees. A great tobacco house in 1889 paid 11½ per cent. on wages.

Payment in England is now usually made in cash. France adheres to the provident fund. The system of payment in stock of the firm was long popular in England, but now is less so. In New Zealand the system has been applied to agriculture. The Trafalgar estate of George Holloway, M. P., is thus managed. The estate contains 1,000 acres, titles free, at a rent of £375 a year. The stock, tools, working capital, etc., are valued at about £5,000. On this 5 per cent. per annum is charged, to go into a sinking fund until the account is cleared off. Mr. Holloway is to pay current wages. If the profits reach 5 per cent. per acre, those employed six months of the year are to share the profits in proportion to their wages. The amount due each person is to be credited to him in the farm accounts, and to bear 5 per cent. interest until drawn. The amounts thus credited are to be applied to paying off Mr. Harris's loan. When the £5,000 has been paid, all profits are to go to the workmen in cash, and the owner will then draw his rent only. It will be interesting to see how this scheme will grow.

In France, Godin's famous establishment still goes on, and out of 1,600 hands 961 received additions to their wages in 1889. This establishment is on the stock system. The *Maison Leclaire* has recently doubled its capital. Five per cent. of profits goes to capital and the remainder is divided between "labor," "management" and the benefit fund, in proportions of 50, 25 and 25 respectively. In 1889, 228,000 francs were paid in cash to 959 participants, who also drew 1,085,230 francs in wages.

Mr. Kinley knows that organizations of workingmen are not friendly to profit-sharing. He conceives that this is not entirely unreasonable since men are less likely to oppose reductions in wages when they feel that they will have some compensation in a share of profits.

OUIDA'S INDIVIDUALISM.—Ouida, the novelist, preaches strongly the doctrine of individualism in the August issue of the *North American Review*. "The State as an Immoral Teacher" is the title and text of her sermon. The tendency of recent years, she says, has been toward the increase of governmental powers and the decrease in the powers of the individual citizen. This is true of all governments, from autocracies to democracies. The State seeks to substitute law for private judgment. It is probably due to the increase of purely doctrinaire education, which in itself increases the number of persons who look upon humanity as drill sergeants look upon conscripts. Whatever the evil of other ages they were at least favorable to the growth of individualism, and therefore of genius. The more the State manipulates the man the more completely will individuality and originality be destroyed. Most persons regard the State as some mysterious half divine thing instead of merely the result of a majority's dictum. There is nothing noble, sacred or unerring in such a majority, and to high spirited men its impositions are outrageous.

Ouida condemns such sanitary laws as compulsory vaccination, partly because they invade individual liberty, partly because they

tend to make men timid. "The dissemination of cowardice is a greater evil than would be the increase of any physical ill whatever." She condemns the imprisonment of an Englishman for punishing with a strap the disobedience of his daughter. The father is the natural guardian of the child's morals, and the State does wrong to interfere in such a case. Moral and statute law alike decree the inviolability of private property; but the State, in the exercise of its eminent domain, sets the example of violating this great moral principle. The effect on the citizen must be to weaken his moral perceptions. The State in sanitary matters preaches cowardice and egotism. The precautions against infectious diseases really mean naked selfishness. It is only lack of courage, apparently, that prevents the tyrant State from applying the pole-axe to diseased men as it does to diseased cattle. Pasteur has made us all cowards where dogs are concerned.

All the petty tyrannies of the State make men of vigor and independence rebellious and turbulent. The census return, the dog muzzle and compulsory education, Ouida alike denounces. The duplicity of the Italian character she ascribes to long centuries of such tyranny. Even a thief acknowledges the justice of the law "thou shalt not steal," but no right thinking man sees the justice of a tariff upon imports. Strikes are only another form of tyranny, and trades unions, crushing individuality, have learned an evil lesson from the State.

There can be no liberal Church, no liberal State, because both exist by the exercise of authority. Thus far schemes of political reform present the choice of despotism or anarchy. Civil liberty is the first quality of a truly free life, and in this age the tendency of the State everywhere is to admit this in theory, but deny it in practice. To enjoy the comedy of the vote is accepted as atoning for the loss of civil and moral freedom in all other things. Greatness can be the offspring alone of volition and genius, and it is the effort of the State to coerce the one and suffocate the other.

BI-METALISM IN FRANCE.—Horace White occupies twenty-seven pages of the Political Science Quarterly, issued in June, with a discussion of Bi-metalism in France. Mr. White sets out to prove, first, that France did not adopt the double standard by the law of 1803; and, second, that save at brief intervals, when the market price of gold happened to be about fifteen-and-a-half times that of silver, she never had concurrent circulation of gold and silver. Before the first title of the law of 1803 stands the "general provision" declaring that "five grams of silver, nine-tenths fine, constitute the monetary unit, which retains the name of franc." From this Mr. White argues that the law was designed to establish the single silver standard. Article six provided for the coining of gold pieces of 20 and of 40 francs; article seven fixed their fineness at nine-tenths gold and one-tenth alloy; article eight declared that the 20 franc piece should be struck at the rate of 155 pieces to the kilogram and the 40 franc piece at the rate of 77½ pieces to the kilogram. This established the ratio of 15½ to 1 between gold and silver.

Mr. White makes an exhaustive examination of the report of the Monetary Commission of 1790 and of other proceedings that finally led to the enactment of the law of 1803. He shows that in all the discussions pertaining to these proceedings it seemed to be taken for granted that silver should be the standard metal. There were many suggestions as to the treatment of gold. One was that gold coins should be maintained at a fixed weight and fineness, and the mercantile community be left to figure out their value at each transaction. Another was for a semi-annual announcement of the ratio between gold and silver. Mr. White says that the law of 1803, as finally passed, does not expressly declare what shall be the legal tender, nor does it expressly authorize the unlimited coinage of either metal. But all money debts in France are payable in francs, and the law does expressly declare that the franc is five grams of silver, nine-tenths fine. When the law of 1803 was passed the market ratio of gold to silver was 15½ to 1. At no time since, save for about fifteen years, could any dispute have arisen concerning the legal tender faculty of gold, for at no other time would it have been worth while for any French creditor to insist upon payment in silver.

Having shown that the law of 1803 practically established the single silver standard, Mr. White goes on to show that concurrent circulation of gold and silver in France has not been known save for brief periods. From 1602 to 1773, when the double standard still existed, there were twenty-six changes in the coinage. After 1803 there was a slow, though not uniform, advance in the market ratio of the two metals, and gold began to be exported. The ratio was not above 16 to 1, save in 1808, 1812 and 1816; yet gold disappeared from circulation in France for 45 years. In 1855 Chevalier declared that a change of 1½ per cent. in favor of gold 30 or 40 years before had sufficed to make that metal wholly disappear from commercial payments. Mr. White cites other authorities to the same effect. It was estimated by one statistician in 1853 that then the private hoards in France amounted to 1,000,000,000 francs.

About 1848 the increase of Russian gold began to lower the market price of that metal relatively to silver, so that 15½ to 1 again became the ratio, and gold began to reappear in circulation. Then came the discovery of gold in California and Australia. The market ratio fell to 15.21 to 1, a change of a little more than 1½ per cent., and behold silver began to run out of France and gold to run in. In 1857 a commission suggested a tax on the exports of silver, and criminal enactments against the money brokers. Silver disappeared from circulation, and smaller gold coins had to be struck. Between 1850 and 1860 France exported 1,300,000,000 francs in silver and imported 3,000,000,000 francs in gold. The minor silver coins went to the melting pot, and the dearth of small change was so great that in 1864 the 20 and 50 centime pieces were debased, so as to become only token money, and the issue was limited to 30,000,000 francs. Then came the Latin Monetary Union, whereby the nations composing it adopted their present token coinage of silver and limited its legal tender faculty to 50 francs.

Finally, in 1867, the gold ratio had returned to 15½ to 1. By 1873 it had become higher. In 1874, the Latin Union restricted the annual coinage of silver five franc pieces to 120,000,000 for the four countries of the Union. In 1877, the coinage of the five franc piece was entirely discontinued, in order that the countries of the Latin Union might not be drained of gold. The existing stock of silver coin was not demonetized, but the metal was demonetized.

Mr. White applies his lesson by declaring that the law of 1803 was never able to hold the metals together at a fixed ratio. The line representing their variations from 1803 to 1873 would look like a worm fence that had suffered in a gale of wind. Prior to 1785 all the countries of Europe had the double standard at a ratio below 16 to 1, and we joined them at 15 to 1 in 1792. Yet all this did not prevent the ratio from rising above 16 to 1. Mr. White insists that in practice there is no such thing as a double standard. It is the Mrs. Harris of monetary science. If all Europe and America could not hold the ratio below sixteen to one, what chance is there that we alone shall turn it back from twenty-one to one to fifteen to one? As both gold and silver alternately went out of France when the difference between the legal standard and the market ratio became 1½ per cent., any one can judge, says Mr. White, what will be the effect of free coinage of silver upon our gold, if such coinage is adopted now, when the difference between the legal standard and the market ratio is twenty-four per cent.

STORY OF THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.

CIVIL WAR IN TENNESSEE.—The people of the coal mining regions in the mountains of East Tennessee are in arms against the constituted authorities of the State, and though there is now a temporary truce, the condition is one of civil war, from which there seems to be no other means of escape than mercilessly crushing out the rebellion or yielding to the demands of the rebels. The mines are leased by the landowners to companies at a royalty of two cents a bushel. They were first opened over twenty years ago. The working miners then were Welshmen, but they are now native Americans. After several years, advantage was taken by one of the companies of the convict labor lease law, which provides for the leasing of State convicts to the highest bidder, and authorizes him to work them in any part of the State and to sublet them to others. Work was at that time so plentiful, however, that the leased convicts attracted but little attention. Since then the Tennessee Iron, Coal and Railroad Company has leased all the State convicts, and by sub-letting it has extended the employment of convict labor in the mines, in consequence of which the wages of free labor have steadily diminished. This has been destructive of business in the community, and all classes of citizens there are bitterly opposed to the system. But as Middle and West Tennessee feel none of its evils, and as the leasing of convicts saves the expense of a prison system, opposition is confined to East Tennessee, and every attempt to repeal the law has failed. Public sentiment in East Tennessee was, therefore, ripe for the rebellion that has now broken out.

The rebellion had its immediate origin in an attempt of the Tennessee Mining Company, of Briceville, to introduce some features of the Pennsylvania system of serfdom. Last January, the miners employed by this company hired a check-weighman. Check-weighmen are employees of the workmen, and it is their duty to check the output as it comes from the mine, in order to protect the workmen from those frauds of the operating company by which, especially in Pennsylvania, miners have been extensively victimized. The laws of Tennessee compel the companies to allow their men to hire check-weighmen, and the employees of the company in question hired a man who was not satisfactory to the company: the company asked them to discharge him, but they were satisfied and refused. To enforce its demand the company, on the first of April, shut down work. The shut down failed of its purpose, when it had continued for a month, the company framed

form of contract, and warned the men that unless they signed this the mine would start up with convict labor. The contract provided that no check-weighman should be employed by the men; that no labor agitation should go on among them; and that no blasting powder should be used in mining without permission from the mine boss. After two months spent in a vain effort to induce the men to sign this contract, the company entered into an agreement with the Tennessee Iron, Coal and Railroad Company, the State lessee of convicts, for sub-leasing convicts for 20 cents less per ton than the wages of free labor; and on July 1 forty convicts marched into the Tennessee Mining Company's mines. The news went speedily through all the region, and soon an armed mass meeting of mountaineers assembled at Briceville. The meeting, though held under the starlight, was securely guarded from eaves-droppers. On the next day a committee appointed by it waited upon the foreman of the convicts, and warned him to remove them. He refused, and being for several days unmolested, he advised the company that the miners would submit. But one day last week the mountaineers again assembled in mass meeting, and at midnight, with arms displayed, they waited upon the foreman in a body, when a renewal of their demand was promptly granted, and on the following day the convicts were removed to Knoxville. The sub-lessees having contracted that the lessees should be responsible for these leasehold chattels, the latter called upon the State authorities for protection, and Governor Buchanan at once went to the scene and stationed a force of armed militia there in charge of the convicts whom he had ordered back.

On Monday of this week the miners formed in military order 1,000 strong, and after surrounding the militia, a force of 125 men, sent a committee under flag of truce to demand that the convicts and militia be withdrawn. The Colonel in command of the militia agreed, and accordingly the troops and all the convicts were removed to Knoxville.

On Tuesday, a mass meeting was held near the mines, at which resolutions were unanimously passed pledging each man that not a dollar's worth of property should be destroyed, that the company's property should be guarded, and that no one should offer violence except in self defence. A committee of five, appointed by the meeting to confer with the Governor and endeavor to effect a compromise, waited upon the Governor on Wednesday, at Knoxville, and arranged that a special session of the Legislature should be called, upon which the Governor should strongly urge the repeal of the convict lease law, and that meantime the convicts should return to the mines. On Thursday at a mass meeting at Briceville, attended by 2,000 armed mountaineers, the committee explained their interview with the Governor. After listening to the committeemen and other speakers, the meeting resolved that the convicts be allowed to return in peace to the mines, that the militia be ordered home, that this condition of truce be maintained for sixty days, that the Governor call an extra session and recommend the repeal of the convict lease system, and that, upon the repeal of the system, the convicts be removed from the mines; and it instructed the committee to notify the Governor that if these terms were not accepted there would be war, and that any militia sent into the mountains would be "wiped from the face of the earth." The committee waited upon the Governor at night, but he then refused to make any terms whatever, telling the committee that the law must be enforced as it exists.

This situation was both dangerous and perplexing. The mountaineers were determined that convicts should not work in the mines, and threatened to release them as soon as the militia retired, though they protested that they would not fire on the militia unless the militia first fired on them. To have resorted to force, therefore, to subdue the rebellion, was certain to cause bloodshed, and, perhaps, to involve humiliating defeat. Nor was it clear that the Governor could legally employ military force. Under the Constitution of Tennessee the Governor cannot call out the militia even in case of invasion or rebellion unless the Legislature declares by law that public safety requires it. He had acted last week under cover of the Sheriff's power to call upon the posse comitatus, but in the face of public sentiment in the county the Sheriff dared not repeat this call. On this account the Governor, in order to use the military, was obliged either to call a special session of the Legislature or to swear in the militiamen individually as convict guards. Hence, it was with feelings of intense gratification that on Friday he received from the miners' committee a proposal, accompanied with an expression of confidence in the Governor and belief that the Legislature "when they meet in extra session" will give desired relief, that the convicts return to the mines without the militia. There was nothing in the form of the communication that implied a compact; but it is perfectly understood that unless the Governor at once calls a special session of the Legislature and the Legislature abrogates or modifies the convict lease system within a reasonable time, the truce will be at an end, and the convicts in the mines will be freed by the mob.

It is doubtful if the Legislature will act satisfactorily. In addi-

tion to popular influences in Western and Middle Tennessee, the mountaineers will be met in the Legislature with the even more powerful influences of the corporation whose lease of all the convicts of the State still has nearly four years to run.

On Saturday 125 convicts, accompanied by seven guards, were conducted from Knoxville to the mines by the Governor in person, and they were allowed peaceably to go to work. The pledge of the committee was respected by the people it had undertaken to represent.

A CCEPTANCE OF GOVERNOR BOIES.—Governor Boies, of Iowa, whose nomination by the Democrats for re-election was reported June 30, under title "Renomination of Governor Boies in Iowa," has accepted, in a letter in which, after reviewing State issues, he approves the party platform in its demand for free coinage of full legal tender silver; and of tariff reform he says that the position of the party "is not only in accord with the natural rights of men, but it is especially so with the best interests of the people" of Iowa. "The great industry of Iowa," he continues, "is and must continue to be agriculture, upon the successful prosecution of which all the business in the State is largely dependent. In no possible manner can this industry be benefited by our present tariff laws. For many years our people have been unnecessarily subjected to a system of legalized extortion that has restricted our market and diminished the price of almost everything we sell, and increased the cost of very much that we buy. We have submitted to this wrong until, in seasons of ordinary plenty, the products of the soil, although bountiful beyond any other country of the globe, are, by reason of their depressed market value, insufficient to compensate the farmer for his labor in producing them. With united voice the great West is now thundering, in the ears of those who have preyed upon her resources so long, its demand for relief in this struggle for the emancipation of a class to which most of our people belong."

CLEVELAND TO SPEAK IN OHIO.—The Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Ohio has invited Mr. Cleveland to deliver not less than six speeches for Governor Campbell in the coming campaign. It is reported that Mr. Cleveland has accepted.

PRELIMINARY PRESIDENTIAL SKIRMISHING.—On Thursday, at Buffalo, N. Y., there occurred in the reorganization of the Democratic party of Erie County, a contest which, owing to the fact that this locality was the home of Mr. Cleveland when Governor and at the time of his election to the Presidency, is of national interest. The City of Buffalo having received a new charter which increases the number of wards from thirteen to twenty-five, a reorganization of the machinery of political parties there is necessary. To effect this in the Democratic party, a joint meeting of two committees—the Erie County Committee and the Buffalo City Committee—was called. The meeting assembled on Thursday, when two plans were proposed. Herbert B. Bissell, president of the Cleveland Club of Buffalo, led the friends of the ex-President in demanding that the new committee, with representatives from twenty-five instead of thirteen wards, be chosen by the Democratic voters of the wards respectively. William T. Sheehan, Speaker of the Assembly and principal political lieutenant of Governor Hill, led the friends of the Governor, who demand that the present County Committee, which appears to be under their control, shall appoint a representative from each of the twenty-five wards. The latter plan is calculated to secure to Governor Hill the delegates to the National Convention from the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congressional Districts of New York. Thirty-one delegates were in attendance at the joint meeting. Three belonged to both committees, and two votes each for them were claimed by the Hill faction, to which they belonged. This was strenuously opposed by Mr. Bissell, but the meeting was controlled by Mr. Sheehan, whose victory appears to have been complete.

PEOPLE'S PARTY OF WASHINGTON.—An industrial convention of delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor, the Good Templars, and a variety of trades unions, held at North Yakima, Washington, has organized the "People's Party of the State of Washington," which in its platform declares for the eight hour work day, the Ocala sub-Treasury scheme, and the abolition of national banks.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION IN RHODE ISLAND.—On Tuesday the Legislature of Rhode Island convened in special session. It was called for the purpose of acting upon the report of the commission appointed for revising the judiciary system of the State. The lower House has acted favorably; in the Senate decisive action has not yet been taken.

WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.—The second annual conference of the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League of the State of New York was held at Utica on Wednes-

day. It was very poorly attended. Most of the delegates were from New York City, and bore names not familiar in labor circles. The McKinley law was unanimously approved, and the working-men of the State were appealed to by resolution to unite as one body in "maintaining the principle of protection to the industries of the whole Union, in the confidence that the wise and judicious legislation of the friends of home industries will better guard their interests than those who have hitherto sought to reduce them to the standard of foreign markets."

LABOR LAW.—Judge Rumsey, of the Supreme Court of New York, has dismissed an indictment found against a large clothing firm of Rochester, for conspiracy to deprive clothing cutters of work. The decision was made upon the evidence before the Grand Jury, which on application of the defendants was ordered to be presented for inspection. The indictment is an outcome of the clothing cutters' strike and boycott at Rochester, which in one phase or another has for more than a year attracted attention.

The difficulties related originally to the question of apprenticeships. District Assembly No. 251, of the Knights of Labor, is the national clothing cutters' organization. By its rules only one apprentice to a certain number of journeymen is allowed in any union shop. This is a familiar rule. Its object is in part to keep wages up by limiting the supply of skilled workmen, and in part to prevent the hiring of non-union men in union shops on pretence that they are apprentices. Somewhat more than a year ago a Rochester clothing factory ignored this rule, and a boycott of its goods was instituted; but after a brief contest the house yielded, and paid to the organization toward the expenses of the boycott the sum of \$2,200. Part of this money was for the wages of a man whom, according to the terms of the settlement, the cutters were to send out as a drummer to counteract the effect of the boycott. Immediately after the settlement, the boycotted firm, with twenty others in the same business, formed the "Clothers' Exchange"—not a trade exchange, but an employers' union—to operate as a defensive body against the organized workmen. Among the conditions of membership was an agreement to pay as an assessment a per centage of the previous year's sales whenever necessary for the purpose of insuring fellow members against loss from labor disturbances.

When the Exchange had become thoroughly organized, a lockout was declared by means of a notice from every shop to its cutters, delivered in the pay envelopes last March, which read as follows: "We have been so hampered and interfered with in our business by intermeddlers, that we feel compelled to stop work from now on, until we can adopt means to conduct our affairs in a manner satisfactory to ourselves." In explanation of this it was stated on the part of the clothing establishments that during a brisk period preceding the lockout, the cutters' organization forbade their members to do night work. The cutters claimed, however, that the manufacturers, for the purpose of creating a dull season, and in contemplation of the lockout, required night work of their employees when the demands of the business did not justify it; and that, under these circumstances, they refused to work at night. One phase of the lockout was the criminal prosecution of officials of the cutters' organization for extortion, in having demanded the expenses of the boycott of last year as a condition of removing it; and one of these, James Hughes, was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, as reported June 10 under title "Labor Law." The indictment just dismissed was based on the accused firm's membership in the "Clothers' Exchange," and the concerted discharge of workmen.

IMPORTATION OF TIN WORKERS.—The Niedringhaus Company, of St. Louis, having applied to the Treasury Department for information regarding the importation, under contract, of skilled labor for their tin plate mills, the Superintendent of Immigration writes that the Contract Labor law was enacted to protect the wage-earners of this country, who were suffering from the incursions of laborers who had entered into contract abroad, and were imported here to do work at a rate cheaper than was paid to American workmen; but that Congress did not intend to forbid new industries, nor to limit enterprise to American skill, and the law plainly intends that skilled labor may be imported to do work in an industry not yet established, provided skilled workmen in that industry cannot be found among our own people. Hence, the Superintendent concludes that, as the manufacture of tin plate is not an established industry in the United States, and as we have but few laborers skilled in its manufacture, skilled tin-plate workers may be imported at this time under contracts made abroad to follow that employment.

INDICTED FOR REPORTING A CAPITAL EXECUTION.—Charles O'Connor Hennessy, city editor of the New York Daily News, has been indicted for publishing in that paper a detailed report of the electrical execution at Sing Sing, reported July 15, under title "Four Electrical Executions." The electrical execution

law prohibits publication of more than a bare statement of the execution of a sentence, but the newspapers generally regarded this prohibition as a dangerous and unconstitutional interference with the freedom of the press and gave as completely as possible all the details of the execution at Sing Sing. Mr. Hennessy's case will be made a test, and the best legal talent that can be employed will represent him.

ARBITRARY IMPRISONMENT UNDER THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.—Last week, Acting Superintendent of Immigration James R. O'Beirne found three boys, "stowaways," on board the steamship England, of the National Line, on her arrival at the port of New York, and decided that they must be returned as undesirable immigrants. One of them, however, claimed American citizenship. A telegram from his mother in Milwaukee was produced, and his release demanded; but the acting commissioner, declaring that the boy had not proved his citizenship, and that "stowaways" were not wanted here anyhow, ordered his return, and meantime confined him on board the ship. In this emergency, a lawyer voluntarily applied for a writ of habeas corpus for the boy, and it was granted: but before it could be served, Mr. O'Beirne had thought better of the matter and released his prisoner.

A similar indiscreet exercise of arbitrary authority has brought Mr. O'Beirne under the criticism of United States Circuit Court Judge Wallace. A Swedish woman arrived at the port of New York, expecting work as a servant. Her expenses had been paid by her brother-in-law. Mr. O'Beirne received a cablegram intimating that there was something dishonorable in connection with the object of the woman's immigration, and upon this he decided to send her back. She obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and at the hearing Judge Wallace ordered her release. The District-Attorney, in behalf of O'Beirne, asked for a certificate of probable cause, as a protection against an action for false imprisonment. This is usually granted when public officials violate personal rights through excusable errors of judgment; but Judge Wallace refused the certificate in this case, and O'Beirne is now threatened with prosecution.

FROM DULUTH TO LIVERPOOL BY WATER.—The American steel steamer, Charles W. Wetmore, which sailed from Duluth, Minn., June 11, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, having made the trip through the lakes and the Welland Canal to the St. Lawrence, and thence to the ocean and across. She carried 95,000 bushels of grain, the first grain cargo ever taken from a lake port to Liverpool without reshipment. The peculiar construction of the vessel, indicated by the epithet "whaleback," made her less susceptible to the action of wind and wave than vessels of the ordinary type; and though she encountered strong winds and sailed through high waves she neither pitched nor rolled heavily. It is predicted in Liverpool that this ship will revolutionize the freighting commerce of the ocean.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.—The Treasury statement of Custom House receipts shows that for the first twenty days of this month the total receipts at the New York Custom House were \$6,795,487, of which 0.3 per cent. was paid in gold coin, nothing in silver coin, 15.7 per cent. in gold certificates, 8.5 per cent. in silver certificates, 48.4 in United States notes, and 27.1 in United States Treasury notes. For the corresponding period last year the total receipts were \$10,081,038, of which 0.1 per cent. was paid in gold coin, nothing in silver coin, 95.2 in gold certificates, 2.3 in silver certificates, 2.4 in United States notes, and nothing in United States Treasury notes.

THE STORAGE BATTERY PATENT.—Judge Coxe, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, has decided the case of the Brush Electric Company against the Electrical Accumulator Company, which has been pending for years, in favor of the former. He holds that Charles F. Brush was the first inventor in this country of storage batteries, and adjudges him entitled to the exclusive right to manufacture and sell every kind of modern storage battery. The patents thus sustained, which belong to Mr. Brush, and under which the Consolidated Electric Storage Company is licensee, have twelve years yet to run.

FIRST AMERICAN TRIAL OF SMOKELESS POWDER.—The first test in this country of the German smokeless powder for artillery purposes was made at Sandy Hook on this Saturday with gratifying results. The powder is in the form of black cubes, three-eighths of an inch on each edge: it is very light, closely resembles rubber, and pared thin it is translucent. For the test, an 8 inch steel breech loading rifle was used, and three rounds were fired, with a 300 pound projectile. For the first shot 30 pounds of powder were taken, which gave a velocity of 1,400 feet a second, the pressure being less than 18,000 pounds to the square inch. Forty-five pounds, used with the second shot, increased the velocity to 1,000 feet and the pressure to 30,000 pounds. The third shot, fifty pounds of the powder being used, produced a velocity of 2,162 feet and a pressure

of 38,000 pounds, the energy of the shot at the muzzle being 9,720 tons. It requires 150 pounds of the powder now in use to secure a velocity of only 1,935 feet, or about three times as much as is required of the smokeless powder, and then a pressure of 37,000 pounds to the square inch is developed—7,000 more than with the smokeless powder. When these tests were made a small ball of smoke, which immediately dissipated, came from the muzzle of the gun.

RECIPROCITY WITH VENEZUELA.—The Congress of the Republic of Venezuela rejects the treaty of reciprocity proposed by our State Department under the McKinley law, on the ground that it would reduce her customs revenue by diminishing duty-paying imports from Europe, while increasing free imports from the United States.

PENDING REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.—It is expected that any day may bring news of another revolution in Hayti, and of the overthrow of President Hyppolite, whose massacre on Corpus Christi day and subsequent exile of his political adversaries have made him very unpopular in the black republic. One of the exiles, A. Prophete, a popular general, has been chosen to lead the revolution; and he has issued an address from Kingston, Jamaica, his place of exile, in which, after protesting that he is not a politician but a soldier, and accepts the responsibility conferred upon him, not as the leader of a faction but as a patriot, he calls upon the people to arm for their liberation.

EXTRAORDINARY GLADSTONE VICTORY.—The by-election in the North or Wisbech Division of Cambridgeshire, to elect a successor to the late Conservative Member of Parliament, G. W. Selwyn, took place on Thursday, and resulted in an unexpected and overwhelming triumph for Mr. Gladstone. At the general election in 1886, Mr. Selwyn was returned by a majority of 1,087 in a total vote of 7,251: but at the by-election this week the Liberal candidate, Arthur Brand, was returned by a majority of 260 in a total vote of 7,698. In his canvass, Mr. Brand was actively assisted by his wife and other ladies of the Ladies' Liberal Association; and opposed to him were certain local trade interests, especially those of the publicans and the brewers. As the Conservatives had confidently expected to win, and the Liberals had hoped for no more than a reduction of Selwyn's vote, the complete overthrow of the Conservative majority, especially in the face of adverse local conditions, was a great surprise. It emphasizes the indications of popular discontent with Conservative control, which have appeared at every by-election this year.

LONDON LAND VALUES.—A piece of crown land in Pall Mall was leased this week at a rental based on a selling value of £2,500,000. No statement of the rental, nor of its percentage of selling value, nor of the term for which the lease was given, appears in the cable report.

ANOTHER BRITISH ARMY MUTINY.—The mutiny in the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, for which that body of British soldiers was exiled to the Bermudas, is now supplemented by a mutiny in the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards. This, the oldest corps but one in the British army, which was formed at Coldstream, Berwickshire, in 1660, by General Monck, furnished the guard of honor during the visit of Emperor William, and incidentally took part in the military displays with which that event was celebrated. Considerable extra duty was thus performed, and a day of off-duty was expected; but when the day arrived the battalion was ordered to parade in full marching order. Two of the companies bluntly refused. Their officers argued with them, urging the danger of an order into exile, and the privates finally agreed to parade; but on the parade ground they were so manifestly insubordinate that it was thought necessary to return them to barracks. On arriving there the two companies were ordered into barrack confinement for three days, and the ten senior privates of each were, in addition, ordered to be brought to trial for insubordination. When the privates learned of the last order, ninety of them barricaded themselves, and declined to emerge until promised that the senior privates should be treated no differently from the others. The officers finally satisfied them, and they removed the barricades.

In itself, the mutiny was a trivial affair; but, as one of a series of similar mutinies, it is significant of a radical undermining of the military system. And this seems to be appreciated by the military authorities, for it is reported that officials at the War Department, when questioned as to the causes of the mutiny, said that "unreasonable compliance with orders was no longer obtainable from men who were permeated with quasi-education," and that "this must be seriously considered in all future dealings with soldiers."

INTERNATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.—The International Congregational Council in session in London, as reported last week under title "International Congregational

Council," adjourned on Tuesday, after deciding to hold the next Council in America, and empowering a committee to fix the date. A motion to hold it in 1896 failed, because attention was called to the fact that that will be a Presidential year.

LEAGUE CONVENTION IN IRELAND.—A convention of that part of the Irish National League that follows the fortunes of Mr. Parnell, met at Dublin on Thursday. It was attended by twenty of the eighty-five Irish members of Parliament, and three others sent letters of regret. Parnell presided. The programme adopted includes manhood suffrage, land law reform, and the reinstatement of tenants unjustly evicted.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made at Paris to assassinate Mme. Constans, the wife of the French Minister of the Interior. She received a prayer book, addressed apparently in the handwriting of a relative. Unable to open it herself, the leaves sticking together, she asked the butler to open it for her. When about to pry the book apart with a metal instrument, what appeared to be a fuse caught the butler's eye; and at his suggestion the book was delivered to the police, who took it carefully apart, and found in a cavity cut in the center an explosive substance of great power. This is the report of the French police, for whose stories due allowance must be made.

AMERICAN PORK IN FRANCE.—The bill to abolish the restrictions on importations of American pork into France was not acted upon before the close of the session of the French Senate, and it cannot come up in that body until in the Fall. Its passage in the Chamber of Deputies was reported last week under title "American Pork in France."

"DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY" IN THE FIRE.—Prof. Lester F. Ward, the Washington (D. C.) sociologist, is distinguished by the Russian government, which has consigned to the flames an edition of 1,200 copies of his work, entitled "Dynamic Sociology." In what particular the book offended is not yet known.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TAXING FRANCHISES.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I have advocated for years the granting of franchises for street railways or other monopolies to the highest bidder, wherever it was not preferable for the municipalities to operate the plant themselves (as it probably would be in the case of gas works, electric lights, and telephones), for the purpose of raising from that source as large a revenue as possible, consistent with giving to the people the best attainable service. I disagree with Mr. Buell entirely, because to permit a street railway company to collect five cent fares, and then compel it to turn one-half its gross receipts into the public treasury is *not* a tax at all, and cannot be a tax, for the reason that a full equivalent is rendered. If the charge was more than the service was worth people would walk.

There is certainly a great difference between a voluntary payment for services rendered and a tariff tax. When I pay five cents for five cents worth of ride on a street car, no injustice is done me; but when the Government, or what in this country is equivalent, the majority of the people, forces me to surrender at the Custom House a portion of the product of my individual labor, then I am simply robbed, just as much so as if a thief had picked my pocket. The reason that not only millions of Christian people, but the vast majority of all the people, do not realize this fact, is the same reason that caused nearly all the people of this country fifty years ago to honestly think that chattel slavery was right.

I cannot see the distinction that Mr. Buell makes between land values and franchise values, as he terms it. Both arise from the same causes: increasing population, together with natural advantages of location. The taking from a railway company of a portion of its profits as payment for the franchise, and the taking from others the economic rent for public use, are in principle the same; both represent payment by private individuals for the privilege of using for their private gain what belongs to the whole community, namely, land. In this city, the Essex Passenger R. R. Co. has about twenty-two miles of road, not counting an unprofitable line. The present owners are reported to have watered the stock from two millions (largely water) to twelve millions, upon which they propose, of course, to pay dividends, which at 5 per cent. would be six hundred thousand dollars.

Allowing 12 feet for width of track, this company uses land embraced in the public streets equal to 558 city lots, and allowing two millions for the value of plant (a most liberal estimate) \$500,000, or 5 per cent. on \$10,000,000, is derived from the use of this amount of land; in other words, the franchise. Its value at auction can be fairly estimated.

I can see no reason why anyone should ride in the street cars for

less than it is worth, at the expense of the whole community. I can see no reason why private parties should have the use of land without paying the economic rent, because they use it for a street railway instead of selling dry goods.

Putting up (under stringent conditions to insure the best service) the franchise to the highest bidder is not only the best plan I can conceive of to get the economic rent for the land used, but it is a substitute for taxes on labor products, which all men anxious to lighten the burdens of the poor should advocate, at least, as long as any taxes are laid on labor.

Newark, N. J.

THEODORE J. WERNER.

QUEER SINGLE TAXERS.

Editor STANDARD—SIR: It is not surprising, but rather to be expected, that some of our friends would have opinions differing with THE STANDARD on some questions of national politics. But that any should refuse to support THE STANDARD, because of such difference of opinion, is to me ridiculously unwise. The man who would abandon THE STANDARD because of its attitude towards the third party movement or the free coinage of silver, or because it is too friendly to the Democratic party, must regard these questions of more importance than a vigorous advocacy of Single Tax principles. This surely cannot be the opinion of any man who really understands what the adoption of the Single Tax means to the country. An attempt to cure present economic evils by forming a third party for the manufacture of cheap money to be loaned to the owners of land and land products, as proposed by Stanford's scheme, would be like trying to fill the hogshead at the spigot with the bung out. Political excitement has run mad when men of sense attach so much importance to unimportant measures. I have never voted the Democratic ticket in my life, although I have often voted for Democrats; but if I can do the best work in the interest of the Single Tax by supporting that party, I will never vote any other ticket until we have had a trial of the Single Tax. I enclose seventeen names to the petition; also two recruit subscriptions, which I hope will become permanent.

Oakland, Cal.

D. STUART.

SHALL HE BUY LAND?

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: The following letter explains the position I am in; it may be of some interest to some of the readers of THE STANDARD. I am native born; have turned 26 years; and now have enough money saved up to buy a lot and put up a comfortable home in the suburbs. A month ago I went to a gentleman who owns several lots in Jersey, and told him I was desirous of putting up a house on one of his lots if the price was reasonable. He asked me what kind of a house I intended to build and other questions, and I in turn asked him how much the lots were assessed at, and he told me about one-third of the price he asked. I asked him if it was likely that, should I buy the lot, it would be assessed any higher than one-third, and he told me no; it was all right as long as I was on the same side as the Assessor politically, otherwise I might get a roasting. I visited another real estate dealer and the same information was given, namely, that if I was all right politically my assessment would be about one-third of the cost of whatever land I bought. Now the question arises, and to me it is very important, will it be better to wait and see whether the lot will be affected by the Single Tax and made cheaper, or to buy now and run the risk of knowing that had I waited should have been able to buy the lot much cheaper in a year or two. Hoping to receive an answer.

New York City.

HOME.

[Better buy now. No one can say how many years it may take to establish the Single Tax. Great reforms are rarely effected speedily. Furthermore, since you intend to build, the change, even if it came suddenly, would not affect you injuriously. As soon as you shall have built, these Jersey Assessors, no matter what your politics, will promptly fine you for your enterprise. Whether they increase the assessment on your land or not, they will assess your house, and they will probably not increase the assessment on the vacant land about you. When the Single Tax is established, this will be changed and the other lots will pay as much as yours, and your house will no longer be assessed. The probability is that thereafter you will pay less tax than you had up to that time been paying on both house and lot. Meanwhile, get the bottom facts about this alleged political discrimination in assessments.

ED. OF THE STANDARD.]

MCKINLEYISM EXEMPLIFIED.

New York Evening Telegram.

Three thousand workmen in the Pennsylvania Steel Company's works at Steelton are idle. Three thousand arimate proofs that the Republican McKinley tariff allopaths suddenly became homeopaths when it comes to prescribing doses of wages.

NOTHING LIKE BEING PRECISE!

New York World.

Secretary Foster puts Mr. McKinley's majority at from 20,000 to 75,000.

HON. TOM L. JOHNSON ON THE OHIO PLATFORM.

The free coinage plank in the platform of the Ohio Democrats was adopted by a majority of one in the Committee on Resolutions, the deciding vote being that of Judge E. J. Blandin, of Cleveland. Speaking of the matter in an interview with a correspondent of the New York Times, Hon. Tom L. Johnson is reported as saying:

We chose Judge Blandin as the member of the Committee on Resolutions because he was such a stalwart Free Trader, and we felt that was the great issue of the year. We knew he was in favor of free coinage, and a motion was made to instruct him to vote against it, and was carried, and then reconsidered and voted down, because we felt it would be reflecting upon him to vote instructions.

The discussion of the question was very general among the delegates, and the opposition came from two classes. First, there were those who opposed free coinage for economic reasons, believing it would drive gold out of the country, and so result in a contraction of the currency instead of an expansion. Among these Congressmen M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, may be mentioned as a leading spirit. There were others, notably the delegation from Cincinnati, nearly every one of whom believed in maintaining monometalism. The other class consisted of those who either had no pronounced views on the subject, or believed the free silver plank ought to be left out, because it would distract attention from the tariff question. Personally, I did not favor the introduction of the silver plank, because I did not think it was politic at this time. I believe in free coinage, but I thought it better policy to say nothing on the subject this year, and make the tariff the great issue of the campaign. That was the reason I worked to have the declaration omitted.

Did the vote in the convention represent the real sentiment of the delegates on free coinage?

No, it was no test of the feeling of the convention. It was upon the adoption of a plank that was a straddle, and not on the direct issue of free coinage or no free coinage. Many free coinage men voted for the minority report because they thought it would serve the purpose as well as an unequivocal declaration and antagonize no one. I think if a vote had been taken on the question of omitting the silver plank entirely, about 150 or 200 would have voted for it; while, if it had been an expression of personal opinion, I do not think many more than sixty would have voted for a monometallic standard. I voted against the minority report because it was a straddle, and if silver was to be mentioned at all in the platform I believed in having the declaration explicit.

The feeling was strong that free coinage would make us votes. Half a dozen Congressmen told me a free silver plank meant more votes in their districts. They were from the country districts, and without giving their own opinions on the subject said they favored it because it was good politics. I can't give you their names. The delegates who were opposed to free coinage were from the cities principally. With the exception of some country bankers the country members were pretty generally in favor of free coinage.

IT "SEES THE CAT."

Evidences multiply that the Single Tax idea is slowly making its way even in places where no conscious effort has been made by the advocates of the movement. Sometimes, still, there is a disclaimer of sympathy with the "Henry George idea;" but this is becoming less frequent, and, in a constantly increasing number of cases, the advocates of improved methods of taxation frankly avow their indebtedness to Mr. George for the ideas they advocate. An instance of this is found in the following editorial article, which appeared in the Kingston (Penn.) Morning Times of July 17:

There is in this country nothing so unfair as the system in vogue for collecting taxes. It is not necessary to go away from home to see the miserable work done by incompetent Assessors. Here's an instance cited at the Kingston Council room at the last meeting: Mr. Flanagan stated that his lot on Maple street was assessed at \$3 per foot frontage. As a matter of fact, the market value is \$50, and there is probably none that can be bought at that figure. Mr. Flanagan's lot, therefore, is assessed at one-sixteenth of its value. As a Councilman, Mr. Flanagan sees the reason why Kingston borough collects so little tax. The land is assessed at one-sixteenth of its value, and buildings at one-fourth to one-sixth. Such an assessment tends to discourage building, and favors those who hold land for speculation purposes. If the Assessors pretend to be fair they should keep the valuation at one-fourth or one-sixth, and serve all alike. The Times does not advocate an increase of taxes on improved property. An increase on land will raise the tax revenues so that the taxes on improved property will decrease, if anything. A borough has a certain sum to raise each year, and where land is being held as a speculation, and is not being improved, that property should pay the bulk of the taxes. This idea is in close alliance with the Henry George theory, and it is just and equitable.

SCENE IN A RAILWAY CAR BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

S. T. Man to Fellow Passenger—"Have you ever examined this petition to Congress, sir? Perhaps you would be willing to have such a committee appointed, and would add your name to the list."

Fellow Passenger (scowling and returning the blank)—"No, sir."

S. T. Man—"You are unwilling to have such a committee appointed?"

F. P. (fiercely)—"I am not a crank, sir."

S. T. Man—"Oh, thank you, sir. I thought you were a gentleman; I see my mistake. Excuse me, sir."

F. P. looks out of the window, and whistles a soft and low refrain.

C. J. BUELL.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, July 28, 1891.

The National Committee is circulating a petition asking the United States House of Representatives to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a Single Tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions, or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any addressee, and Single Tax men are urged to obtain petitions and solicit signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion of our principles.

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee, and is now engaged in circularizing newspapers in every State, calling their attention to the wide-spread interest now shown in the subject of the Single Tax, and urging that they call on the press companies supplying their ready prints and plates for Single Tax matter.

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz:..... \$1,684 40

Cash contributions for the week ending July 28 are as follows:

8. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles, Cal.....	1 00
Cash contributions previously acknowledged.....	1,562 47

Total.....	\$1,563 47
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The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week.....	108,328
Signatures received since last report.....	205

Total.....	108,533
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For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

THEY'RE NOT AFRAID OF HENRY GEORGEISM.

Chairman Campbell, of the Democratic State Committee of Minnesota, tells a good story of his experiences in the Pacific Northwest, while accompanying Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, on his trip beyond the mountains. "Of course," says he, "Wilson was the great light of the company, and always made the big speech of the occasion; but they usually called on me to say a few words, introducing me as the chairman of the Democratic party of Minnesota. Well, I generally started off by saying that I long ago ceased to be afraid of being called a Free Trader. When 'Free Trader' came out I could see some in the audience begin to squirm and draw into their shells, as if they were a little afraid of Free Trade. Not to scare them too badly at the start, I would continue: 'Not that I am quite yet prepared to go the full length with Henry George, but—' Well, I could never get the rest of that sentence out, for at the name of Henry George the audience invariably began to applaud and cheer, and I had to stop and wait for them to cool down. After this sort of thing had happened six or eight times, I began to wonder if the folks in the West were not all Single Taxers. This ought to make Buell and Smalley feel good."

I am a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of Minnesota. A few evenings ago five of the committee had come together and were awaiting the arrival of other members. In the conversation the Single Tax question came up somehow—it has a habit of doing such things. One of those present, a prominent corporation lawyer and ex-Mayor of St. Paul, declared the Single Tax idea to be perfectly absurd, and unworthy of consideration. Of the other members present one is chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, one is secretary of both the State Central Committee and the Democratic State Association, while the other is Congressman-elect from one of the Minnesota districts.

Well, the way those other fellows jumped onto that ex-Mayor was enough to make the hearts of ye Single Tax man glad with joy. First, one advised him to read up; then another assured him that the idea was not so absurd as he might think it; while a third began arguing to show that the Single Tax is a very simple and practical proposition and one that is bound to come. Pretty soon the president of the association came in. He is a member of the Minneapolis Single Tax League. Then we were five to one against the ex-Mayor. So the good work goes on.

C. J. BUELL.

"UNCLE TOM" ON MR. MACLEAN'S "OBJECTION."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Eight petitions. In THE STANDARD of July 8, John S. MacLean, of Columbus, Ohio, thinks that he has a new "objection" to report, and that one of his signers thought the Single Tax would have been a good idea if it had only been brought forward one hundred years ago, or such a matter; but it's too late now to do any good, as the world is fast winding up, and before we know anything about it the judgment day will be upon us.

"Ah, yes," said he, "too late, too late. Religion is the only thing that will do any good now." The "objection" Mr. MacLean reports may be new in Columbus, but here in Pennsylvania the writer has found that there is "nothing new under the sun." As for the individual who believes that the Single Tax is "too late now to do any good," I beg leave to differ from him. "It is never too late to mend."

When the gentleman says that "before we know anything about it, the judgment day will be upon us," he is correct—as far as the lords of the land are concerned. His prophecy also holds good in the case of people who, on their way to Washington, "performed" divine service in the parlor car, probably asking their Maker for wisdom, sagacity, horse sense and other virtues necessary to make statesmen.

The same prophecy also comes in handy in regard to the McKinleyed people who, on having accepted an office for which they had paid in advance, under the guise of "religion" continue to legally rob the people six days in the week, and on Sunday distribute Sunday school tracts, while

they tell an admiring public, and children who don't know any better, how nice it is to be poor, etc.; but in the meantime the Holy Johns and other members of the Schinderhannes brigade piously abstain from taking any of the elixir that would eventually prevent them from going to a place where ice is unknown, although greatly in demand.

If the prophet of Columbus believes that "religion is the only thing that will do any good now," he certainly cannot mean the kind of religion that has been preached to us for the last 1891 years. He undoubtedly means the religion of the Single Tax; the religion that teaches the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man; the religion that wants to carry out the Lord's command that: "The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is Mine. Ye are only sojourners with me;" the religion that will effectually stop the few from robbing the masses; the religion that will prevent the select four hundred living in luxury and idleness at the expense of those whom they legally rob. This is undoubtedly the religion the wise man of Columbus referred to, as it is the only, and *the only*, religion "that will do any good now." If religion "had only been brought forward one hundred years ago, or such a matter," the Declaration of Independence would not have been written; Henry George would never have been heard of in connection with disturbing "vested rights;" people would not have to work fifteen hours a day seven days in the week; he that now lives by the sweat of other people's brows would have to work if he wanted to eat; sewing women would not be compelled to work for 40 cents a day—too much to die on and not enough to live on; involuntary poverty and the vices arising therefrom would be unknown; to make a living—and not only exist—women would not have to walk the streets; in fact, this earth would be such a beautiful place that even the hypocrites who shout loudest about the blessings of poverty would in the end acknowledge that "it is better to give (to be just) than to receive" (to legally steal).

"UNCLE TOM."

THE CHICAGO HERALD IS LOOKING TOWARD THE SINGLE TAX.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—That we are making progress in Chicago is shown, I think, by the tone of the daily press, which was only a year or two ago so hostile that no good word ever found its way into the editorial columns of any of the papers. To-day it is strikingly different. We are not only treated with consideration, but in some notable instances with positive favor—the Herald and the Times, the great Democratic journals of the Northwest, being particularly and almost conspicuously friendly to the tax reform movement. The columns of the Times fairly bristle with our fundamental arguments, and those of the Herald are a delight to every Single Taxer, although that paper has yet to declare its adhesion to our doctrine. But it has repeatedly avowed its belief in absolute Free Trade; and on Sunday last, in an editorial on Herbert Spencer's cowardly retraction of his famous chapter on "The Right to the Use of the Earth," it very plainly indicates its position on the land question. It sharply joins issue with the English philosopher on his most recent deliverances touching land ownership, and utterly repudiates his doctrine that to change the present inequitable system of land ownership for one more in accordance with the principles of justice, would work more harm than now results from the monopoly of the soil. While rejecting his notion that a hoary injustice can ever be right, it expresses the hope that Mr. Spencer may yet come to "devote his brilliant powers as a social analyst to the real difficulties and diseases of the body politic." What these are it rather broadly indicates in the following:

That the land belongs temporarily to the people of the world now living on it is a fact that it does not take a philosopher to discover. Mankind is rich in land in the aggregate. The question is as to the particular man, what rights, if any, has he to a sufficient portion of the soil to support himself and those dependent upon him? The people of Great Britain in the aggregate may be said to own the land in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but it is also a fact that a minority of that aggregate claim to own it, and in reality have titles to it. Philosophy bears most fruit when directed toward the principles of justice by which the irregularities and inequalities of human action and conduct may be corrected, and is least valuable when employed in apologizing for "the inequitable doings which have gone on during past thousands of years. That a man has a right to the products of his legitimate toil to the extent of providing for himself and family may be accepted as true without carrying with it the right to the enormous unearned increment, which is the product of a highly organized state of society. Yet how to draw the line, and where to draw it, in these cases is a problem society has not yet attempted to solve, except in the crudest way. The correction of these inequalities and injustices is a proper subject of thought for the philosopher and statesman. In the United States the Government disposes of its own land on equitable principles, contemplating actual ownership and cultivation of the soil, yet the title once vested in the individual, there is nothing to prevent the man of millions from becoming the owner of as many square miles of land as he can pay for. Thus, for instance, Mr. John W. Bookwalter, the Ohio millionaire, owns a tract of 60,000 acres of land in Nebraska. A syndicate of Northern capitalists owns a tract of land in Louisiana, 100 miles in length and twenty-five miles in breadth, or 1,500,000 acres of land—an empire in itself. The Herald pointed out some months ago this tendency in America to follow old world customs in monopolizing the land. When, as John Morley has asserted, 45 per cent. of the inhabitants of England who reach the age of 60 years become paupers it is not encouraging to be told by Mr. Spencer that on the whole the present state of things in regard to land ownership is the most satisfactory. In Ireland matters are still worse. Lord Sligo, in Connemara, and Mr. Mitchell Henry, at Kylemore, have vast estates, one of 40,000 acres in extent, the other 17,000 acres. In Scotland the same state of things prevails. In view of these facts it is small wonder that the advocates for the nationalization of land have found hearers and advocates. Yet this is the extreme remedy and overleaps itself. Individual ownership of land has been found to be most equitable and satisfactory. What is needed is legislation that will make it, if not impossible, at least highly unprofitable for any one man or corporation to own vast tracts of land. To further public sentiment in this direction by influencing thinkers is a work far more worthy of Mr. Spencer's powers than counseling the hopeless acceptance of our present system with all its inequalities and injustices.

As a sign of the times it seems to me that such a deliverance is in the highest degree encouraging. No Single Tax man will mistake the Herald's meaning.

WARREN WORTH BAILEY.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Public Opinion, of Washington, D. C., has for some time been giving prizes for essays on topics of public interest. In its last issue it invites its readers to suggest a subject for the next series of articles, the greatest

number asking for a particular subject being considered the winners of the topic. No Single Taxer should neglect this opportunity.

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., spoke on "Opportunity" at the June commencement. He said that business and science offered ever increasing opportunities for enterprise and talent. "What can you do? Go and do it. Whatever your gift and drift there is a place waiting for just such a man as you; or if not you can make such a place."

We can show President Bartlett that his statement is incorrect, and why, and what the remedy should be.

J. Howard, Jr., 41 Park row, New York, in a letter to the Boston Globe, July 19, says: "It is a very suggestive fact that the rich are getting richer very fast and the poor either keep along as they are or descend to a lower depth of discomfort and poverty. The time must come when all men will stand more nearly on a level, and when this monstrous difference of millions on the one hand and nothing on the other will be done away with."

He suggests no remedy. Let us show it to him.

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, of 4 Winthrop place, New York, is President of the National Prohibition Park of Staten Island. This association offers lots to the public and states as an attractive feature that the grading of streets and all other improvements are done by the association, and that there is *no tax for improvements*.

If this is an inducement to build a home in this locality, why should not the exemption of taxation for improvements be a good thing in all parts of the United States?

Point this out to Dr. Deems.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

1674 Broadway New York.

Note.—By a typographical error in last week's STANDARD the Secretary of the Letter Writing Corps was made to locate Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and neighboring counties in the northern part of California, instead of the southern part of that State.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Managing Board of the Manhattan Single Tax Club will hold its regular monthly meeting next Friday evening. The monthly meeting of the club will be held on the Thursday evening following, August 6.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William Hancock, Wyoming.—Four petitions. The signers are very intelligent young men. No. 2 is a very popular officer in the court house at Wilkesbarre. He is often mentioned as a probable candidate of the Democracy for Congress. I have secured No. 1 as a subscriber to STANDARD to September 1. The seed is sprouting in this vicinity. The great reform is coming, and in the right manner, *slow and sure*. The best way to push our cause is to show up the unfairness of indirect taxation, its dishonesty and tendency to throw the burden of support of Government almost wholly upon the common laborer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Lavis, Boston.—I have been under the weather for three months, but am coming around and expect to be doing some Single Tax work again. J. S. Lathrop and family have gone to Gardner Mass., for the summer. E. Q. Norton, of Daphne, Ala., called on me Monday, June 20, and is as enthusiastic as ever; himself and family are summering in this part of the country. The Superintendent of Public Grounds objected to the position we were occupying on the Common Sundays, which was a good one, and has given us a less conspicuous place. The Single Tax men have objected strenuously, and Levi Turner went to the Mayor; but so far the Mayor's appointee seems to be a "bigger man than the Mayor." J. F. White, of Indianapolis, Ind., has a splendid three-and-a-half column Single Tax article in the Typographical Journal of July 15, which circulates pretty well among the printers in this city. Rev. Dr. Banks preached on "Chattel Mortgage Sharks" in St. John's M. E. Church, Broadway, South Boston, Sunday, June 19. This gentleman is creating considerable thought on the labor problem. The plate-glass men (manufacturers) of the United States met at the Vendome, in this city, June 19, and to a Traveller reporter the secretary of the association said, among other things:

The average tariff we paid on plate glass the last year we imported was 126 per cent. There were years when it averaged as high as 162½ per cent. The tariff hasn't changed since the war. Plate glass men of the country ought all to be making 50 per cent net. The last year we imported the total importation was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 square feet. We are now manufacturing in this country between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 feet, and it is all sold. The price charged is just a trifle under the cost of foreign glass, to prevent its importation, and we could take off 40 per cent. and still afford to manufacture.

This item was published in a Protection paper. Surely, the public must be fools to stand this tariff.

D. Webster Groh left here on June 21 for Hagerstown, Md., his home, and after a three-months' stay there will then go to Chicago; we are all sorry to lose his valuable services, and our workers in Chicago will get a splendid acquisition to their ranks when he arrives; a few of us gave him a testimonial of our esteem for him in the shape of a splendid Russian leather pocket-book, with some of Uncle Sam's greenbacks inside.

Later.—Through the efforts of Mr. Turner, Superintendent Doogue has withdrawn his objections to our position on the Common Sunday evenings, and speaking will continue at the old place.

TEXAS.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner.—The last petition I had I sent to our Governor, J. S. Hogg, with request to him to sign, or to show us something better, and in reply he said: "I have not had time to investigate the Single Tax question as fully as I should like before taking action with reference to it. My time is so taken up with State affairs that I cannot indulge in the discussion of Federal questions, nor sign petitions of any kind to the House of Representatives of the United States. I must, therefore, decline to sign the one you send me."

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, July 24.—Our meeting last night was a treat in spite of the torrid heat that prevailed. Mr. Charles E. Reed, late of Kansas City, was the speaker, and he favored us with his views on "Modes and Methods of Single Tax Work." Introducing his remarks with an interesting explanation of our principles, he dwelt upon the expediency of supplementing club work and individual activity with the organization of neighborhood or district bodies where the a, b, c's of the Single Tax philosophy could be taught to those who might take sufficient interest in it to go to a friend's house around the corner to hear it explained and discussed, but who do not care enough about it to go five or six or more miles to listen to a profound discourse on the higher phases of economics. He thought that these smaller organizations would strengthen the central club. They would act as feeders, as roots to the tree. As the roots multiplied and extended, the trunk would wax strong. He thought it was a fault of all Single Tax clubs that they devote too much time to the discussion of extraneous subjects. Inquirers attend to hear something about the Single Tax, and they are treated to a discourse on money, or Prohibition, or Socialism, or some other foreign topic. What is needed, and what the people want to hear, is a plain and simple exposition of our purposes and plans.

A lively discussion was precipitated by Mr. Reed's thoughtful address, Mr. Place opening it with the suggestion that public meetings, such as those we gave to Judge Maguire and Father Huntington, were the great desiderata. Mr. Malcolm took the view that the work had progressed, in this city at least, with encouraging rapidity. All around were abundant evidences of the growth of the Single Tax idea and he did not see how much more could have been done. The president also alluded to the progress made manifest in the tone of the press, the acts of public officials, and the deliverances of organized workingmen, and he suggested that practical work was before the club in the approaching election, when a drainage trustee is to be chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Murry Nelson. He spoke of the campaign the club had conducted two years ago, which resulted in a widespread discussion of the principles of taxation and a better understanding and a more general application of the special assessment principle, and expressed the conviction that the present opportunity offered the club to reopen the whole subject was one that ought not to be neglected. The Australian ballot law is now in operation, and if the Democrats decline to nominate a man pledged firmly to the special assessment plan, it will be easy for us to place a candidate of our own in the field. He thought the Democrats might be made to see the unwisdom of forcing Single Tax men to this independent course, especially as the Democracy has no more votes than it needs just now. Mr. White and Mr. Wells also spoke on the question raised by Mr. Reed, both taking the view that the sub-organizations would come in the natural order of things. They cannot be forced, but must be allowed to grow.

The many friends of Judge Maguire in Chicago have heard with deep regret of the recent death of his infant son, Henry George. Their warmest sympathies are with him and his wife in the great affliction that has come upon them.

It will not do to close this letter without referring to another significant deliverance, this time from no less a personage than the distinguished "Baron" Yerkes, the puissant street railway magnate of Chicago. He has been trying for many months to secure franchises for a number of cross town lines, but up to the present time his object has been defeated, by the council and the city administration. There has been no objection to granting him the franchises. These would be voted readily enough if he would consent to the terms the city is disposed to dictate. Mayor Cregier, it will be remembered, set the example of exacting compensation for valuable privileges, and so strong is public opinion on the subject that his successor has not dared to yield to "Baron" Yerkes's insolent demands for free gifts of almost priceless monopolies. On the contrary, Mayor Washburne has shown pretty clearly that he is something of a reformer himself. He has insisted on the insertion of a compensation clause in all ordinances granting franchises, and this fact has evidently impressed the street railway baron, for on the eve of his departure for Europe he addressed a letter to Mayor Washburne, in which he himself flatly announces his belief in the doctrine that special privileges should be paid for. He says he has held this view all the time, and perhaps he has, but he does not explain why he kept the fact a profound secret so long, and used all his power to defeat Mayor Cregier, who was the especial champion of the doctrine of compensation. However, it makes no difference whether Mr. Yerkes has held the present view for a long or a short time. The important matter is that he holds it now, though there is a string to it which he will doubtless pull whenever it suits his interest or convenience. And it is a noteworthy fact that no applicant for a special privilege has lately had the hardihood to ask a free grant. Everyone has voluntarily offered some sort of compensation, great or small, thus recognizing and confirming the principle.

His friends in Chicago greatly rejoice in the reported recovery of Mr. George, and they hope soon again to hear his clear, strong voice through THE STANDARD.

MISSOURI.

Percy Pepoon, St. Louis.—A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the St. Louis Single Tax League was held last Sunday afternoon (July 19) at Bowman's Hall. A number of speeches were made which evinced the fact that the old time ardor and enthusiasm which have characterized the Single Tax workers in this city have in nowise abated or died out. Many valuable suggestions as to the best and most effective means of advancing our cause were made by several of the speakers. Among other things, a legislative committee was chosen for the purpose of looking after and considering matters of municipal legislation affecting the interests of our city, and especially to use their influence, backed by all the Single Taxers, to prevent the granting or giving away of franchises to various corporations, such as telephone, telegraph, and street railway companies. The legisla-

the committee consists of H. H. Hoffman, J. W. Steele, B. E. Bloom, M. L. Palmer and Percy Pepoon.

The semi-annual election was held, resulting in the election of the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, Hon. Dennis A. Ryan; vice-president, H. G. Heigold; secretary, T. J. Smith; financial secretary, L. P. Custer; treasurer, E. F. Meyer. With the exception of the treasurer the officers elected have never before served the League in any official capacity. The newly elected president is one of the brightest and most active young Democrats in this city. He was elected to the Legislature last Fall and was the acknowledged leader of the St. Louis delegation, and one of the foremost of the Single Tax contingent in the House of Representatives. As a member of the Legislature he never lost an opportunity to push the Single Tax idea to the front, and he has always been active and persistent in advancing the cause in this city. The League is to be congratulated on having selected so able and worthy a successor of its late president, Henry H. Hoffman, who is one of the ablest, most intelligent and brilliant advocates of the Single Tax in Missouri. A resolution extending a vote of thanks to the retiring officers for the able and efficient manner in which they performed their duties was unanimously adopted.

The League has inaugurated its outdoor campaign, the first meeting of the series being held at the Grant Monument, at Twelfth and Olive streets, which was addressed by H. Martin Williams, J. W. Steele and others. It was a complete success, the audience being large and attentive. These open air meetings will be held every Saturday night, at the same place, during the Summer and Fall. The regular Tuesday night meetings of the League will be held in the rooms of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, at the Four Courts building, at Twelfth and Clark avenue.

L. P. Custer, St. Louis.—At the last meeting of our club a legislative committee was appointed, consisting of the following five members, to consider the franchise question and to interest other organizations in the suppression of indiscriminate granting of long-time franchises to corporations for the mere asking: H. H. Hoffman, J. W. Steele, Percy Pepoon, Benjamin Bloom, M. Murray. This committee meets every Tuesday in the Criminal Clerk's office at the Four Courts, and will soon issue an address to the citizens, dealing with the question of underground electric wires and street car franchises.

Mr. Hoffman announces that he is going to devote his whole energies to strengthening and building up of the State organization, of which he is chairman, and Percy Pepoon, secretary. It is the general impression among Single Taxers that it could not be in better hands.

Our worthy National Committeeman, H. Martin Williams, was at the meeting Sunday, and imbued all present with renewed courage by splendid talks and sallies, and encouraging reports from the State at large. Our old friend Bohannon—"Bo," they call him—said to your correspondent last night: "We ought to run H. Martin for Congress. Wouldn't he wake some of the old dry bones up over there if he could get a whack at them?" I'm of the opinion that "Bo" is about right, and that H. Martin has done enough for the Democracy in the last few years to have earned a half dozen nominations for Congress; therefore what's the matter with going to work and getting one of them?

The open air meetings were commenced for the Summer season last Saturday evening on the Twelfth street square, at Grant's monument, and will be held every Saturday evening until further notice. H. Martin Williams led off with one of his best efforts, and soon had a large and attentive crowd, which he held until he finished. J. W. Steele followed with a good speech and altogether the meeting was a decided success. Every one listened with the greatest interest. There was no indication of the contempt usually held for street agitators of the Salvation Army or temperance order. The speakers were treated with the utmost consideration, and tracts were eagerly seized upon whenever offered; besides, all the copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" that we had on hand were sold.

Next Sunday we are going to hold an open air meeting in Forest Park, in the western part of the city. If it is successful, we repeat them from Sunday to Sunday, in addition to the Saturday evening meetings.

Dennis Ryan, our new president, says we ought to have six or eight Single Taxers in the next Legislature from this city. If there were a few more hustlers like himself in the League, I believe there would be very little trouble in getting them.

Ethelbert W. Grubill, Springfield.—Our Single Tax Committee has issued the following prospectus:

The Springfield Single Tax Committee have planned for the coming Fall and Winter a series of six conversational programmes upon sociological topics, beginning in September.

It is proposed that these programmes shall be social as well as intellectual, and be participated in by both ladies and gentlemen. Their principal feature will be an informal lecture by a specially invited speaker, occupying perhaps half an hour, and followed by a general discussion upon the subject of the lecture. There will be each evening a short musical prelude by several of the best local singers and instrumentalists.

The committee wishes particularly to conduct such an enterprise with the utmost broadness and liberality, and while the doctrines which it favors will be set forth in two of the lectures and presented otherwise, as the occasion arises, the widest encouragement will be afforded both the lecturers and those who take part in the discussion in the expression of opinion, however diverse.

Industrial and social questions are attracting more attention among all classes than ever before, and it is believed that honest and free discussion of the principles relating to these questions is greatly needed and can only result in good.

The Single Tax upon land values is advocated by a growing body of intelligent men and women rather as a *sine qua non* among social reforms than as a panacea, though it is believed that the destruction of a great cause of social disease would do away with multitudinous symptoms which legislative physicians are inclined to treat separately. But if, as a policy, the Single Tax is unsound, it should be so proven and a better proposed, since it is but too evident there is bitter need of the inauguration of some remedial measures.

Let us remember that we are responsible for those misfortunes of the week which we might remove. Very respectfully, Jean Sweet Crutcher, John Turner White, Clarence L. Pinkham, Ethelbert W. Grubill, George Howard Williams, Executive Committee.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw, Burlington, July 24.—Saturday, July 18, I secured only a few signatures, but sold "Pa" Chase's book, "The Master Workman," and a full set of George's works to one man, and several books to others. Several of the signers were farmers. In the evening I called on a man who has tried co-operation and read many socialistic works, but has reached the conclusion that Henry George has pointed out the only true way. He bought "Pa" Chase's book. Sunday forenoon I saw a few of the men who work at the lumber mills. In the afternoon I read.

Monday I obtained a couple of subscribers for THE STANDARD, and had a chat with an Assessor and some lawyers. In the evening I took a train for Burlington. After leaving Columbus Junction, I went through the car distributing a few tracts, and met a Burlington Single Taxer, Mr. Safely. His home is at Cedar Rapids, but his business is at Burlington. Have put in most of the time since in reading, writing, and talking. Had about two hours' talk with the Secretary of the Board of Trade. Although not fully endorsing the Single Tax, he signed the petition for investigation. He will be a good worker in the cause in less than a year. Thursday afternoon I distributed tracts and papers at the races. I gave only to those who kept them to read.

Of enclosed signers No. 1 is County Superintendent of Schools and a Single Taxer. No. 2 is an editor and Single Taxer as far as he understands it. No. 3 is County Auditor, manager of the News-Tribune and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He did not express an opinion. Four is the man who bought a full set of books. Nos. 5 and 6 are farmers five bought "Protection or Free Trade?" and six bought "Social Problems," and being neighbors they will exchange. Seven was a Protectionist who never before heard the kind of Free Trade arguments I made. No. 8 said he believed we were right, but would never succeed. No. 9 is an old soldier in Government employ, but so interested in the Single Tax that he subscribed for THE STANDARD and took some blanks to obtain signatures to the petitions. Ten is a rank partisan Protectionist who asked to sign the petition after reading "How to increase Profits." Eleven is a traveling man who claims to be a Single Taxer. Twelve is an Assessor who believes in taxing everything at its cash market value, and who has been acting upon his belief by raising the assessments on vacant lands. Thirteen is a lawyer who was recently a Republican, but has joined the Democrats on the tariff question and inclines to the Single Tax. No. 14 is secretary of the Board of Trade. No. 15 is an editor.

MICHIGAN.

G. W. Wood, Boyne.—Fifty petitions. Life with me has become a struggle to provide the necessities of life for my family of nine. I regret exceedingly that you cannot depend on me as one of the "workers" for the Single Tax. I have done what I could, and if I can get my head above water will gladly work again for the cause. I am now wrestling with the problem—as yet insoluble—how to raise the money to pay last month's rent. I still avail myself of any opportunity to help the cause when I have it; so does my son. While we are alone I think that some are gradually coming nearer, and that as our views become better known, prejudice against them will, slowly at first and afterwards more rapidly, melt away. Meanwhile, the great problem before me is how to keep my own family alive.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony's Park, July 16.—Forty-two petitions. No. 1 is an editor from Portland, Me., attending the editorial convention here. Seventeen of the others are Scandinavians, about half from Anoka County. They were sent to me by Mr. E. P. Rederson, of Minneapolis. The Scandinavians are very quick to see the justice and expediency of the Single Tax. The sons of Thor are waking up. They are naturally Democratic, naturally strong lovers of liberty. No. 2 is an ex-member of Congress from Minnesota, a heavy lumber man, an absolute Free Trader, a firm believer that our present system of taxation is very unjust, and that a system of direct taxes apportioned among the States according to population would be practicable and a wise thing to work for. No. 3 is the business partner of No. 2, a rigid Republican Protectionist and member of the Minneapolis Board of Aldermen. It is easy to get signatures. The other day I handed some blanks to a crew of railway workmen. After looking at them a moment one of them exclaimed: "Ah! Henry George and Michael Davitt. That's correct." They all signed.

I went to a quarry owned by some Protectionist politicians to buy some stone a few days ago. Before I left I had the name of every man there except two who were common laborers and could not understand much English. The poor devils knew just enough to keep pegging away from morning till night with no hope for a better future. Out of a gang of workmen you can be almost sure of nearly or quite all. Let us go at work in earnest and swell the petition as big as possible before December next.

WHY THEY DISLIKE CLEVELAND.

Baltimore Sun.

The Democratic party could spare many other men better than it could Mr. Cleveland, but if, unfortunately for the country and the party, he should be taken away, the people would not look among his opponents for a successor. They would not sit around hoping for his "second incarnation," as has been suggested, but they would seek for a successor who possessed the same qualities of courage, manliness and honesty which have won for Mr. Cleveland the admiration and respect of the voters of every section. But if such a man should arise, the very same men who now oppose Mr. Cleveland would oppose him, for the reason that their antagonism to Mr. Cleveland is the result of their dislike of the principles and methods which are his distinguishing characteristics and the characteristics of every true leader and friend of the people.

TAKE NOTICE, MR. DANA.

Kansas City Star.

Governor Hill has a Missouri supporter for the Presidential nomination. He is the business manager of a Republican newspaper in Sedalia.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

The attention of our friends is called to the editorial in another column extending our premium offer to Sept. 1. We are very glad to be able to comply with the request of so many of our friends that we give them more time, and we are confident that the extension will be well utilized by Single Taxers who are working so earnestly for the increase in THE STANDARD's circulation. The week closes with returns far in excess of those of last week, and a perusal of the extracts from letters as published below will show that THE STANDARD's readers are working as enthusiastically as ever to add the five thousand new names to our subscription list.

H. Martin Williams, St. Louis, Mo.—I send you herewith the subscriptions of — and —, each for one year. This will make one and a quarter subscriptions more than my quota, but I will try to do more.

Matt Keating, Decatur, Ill.—Enclosed find \$1 for four months' subscription to —. I shall do all I can to get subscribers.

W. M. Martin, Charlotte, Iowa.—Sends \$1 for one four months' subscription.

James Ryan, Oswego, N. Y.—Enclosed find \$3 for one twelve months' subscription to —. I have given one of your circulars to Messrs. — and —, and they have agreed to get a subscriber each.

C. K. Cutter, M. D., Charleston, Mass.—Sends \$3 for twelve months' subscription to —, making three received from him since our appeal went out.

W. D. White, Hannibal, Mo.—In sending \$6 for two annual subscriptions, writes: I am endeavoring to send in another name or two before August 1.

C. H. Verbeck, Grinnell, Iowa.—I send you herewith \$2 for two four months' subscriptions to THE STANDARD. I expect to get you a yearly subscription soon.

A. J. Steers, New York City.—Please find another victim's check for the needed \$3 for an annual subscription to THE STANDARD, with premiums. I have my lines out for some more subscriptions, but have not heard from them yet.

Oscar A. Knipe, Philadelphia, Penn.—In sending \$3 for twelve months' subscription to THE STANDARD writes: "While I recognize the energetic ability of THE STANDARD under its new management, I missed very much from the last numbers I have read, the discussion of what might be called the ethical view of Mr. George's writings, and for which I read THE STANDARD and finally became a subscriber. * * * I am not an unhappy Republican, nor a discontented Mugwump, nor any other kind of party man, as you may at first think when you read this. My last Republican vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and if Mr. Cleveland is nominated I shall vote for him next year; but I should like to hear Mr. George and a good deal else that you think nonsensical, no doubt. One voice in opposition to such a chorus of praises as THE STANDARD has printed is not worth listening to, but we agree as to the utility of the Single Tax."

W. R. Van Dolahr, Port Angeles, Wash.—I have solicited several parties to subscribe, with the result of one annual and one four months' subscription. Enclosed find money order for \$4.

John Black, South Chicago, Ill.—Please find enclosed \$3 for STANDARD one year to the accompanying address. I have had the promise of some other names, and as soon as I get them will forward subscriptions at once.

F. D. Clark, Midland, Mich.—Sends \$6 for two annual subscriptions "to add to Michigan's quota."

Thomas Hunt, Kennedy, Ohio.—I enclose \$3 for THE STANDARD one year, to be sent to —.

H. J. Wingardner, New York City.—Sends \$1 for four months' subscription to THE STANDARD.

Jas. P. Havan, Choteau, Mont.—I like your management of the paper very much and feel that its suspension would be a serious loss to the cause. The Story of the Week is a good feature, and it makes it unnecessary for the working man to subscribe for another national weekly.

Jerome O'Neill, New York City.—Enclosed find check for \$6 for two yearly subscriptions to the enclosed addresses.

Mrs. E. S. Twitchell, Boston, Mass.—Sends \$6 for two annual subscriptions.

Mr. W. Ferguson, Boston, Mass.—In sending \$3 for one annual subscription writes: "I want again to express my admiration for THE STANDARD."

Chas. E. Sundberg, Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Enclosed find money order for \$3 for which send STANDARD for one year with premiums to enclosed address. This will fill my quota, but I shall try to get more if I can.

J. G. Eldridge, Perry, Ia.—Mr. Knight, of Alleghany, Penn., expresses my view of THE STANDARD exactly. It is in every respect just what under the circumstances I would wish it to be. It always says the right thing in the right way at the right time. We could not do without THE STANDARD. I will do all I can to increase its circulation.

J. T. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.—Sends in \$3 for his sixth subscription to THE STANDARD. Mr. Ripley is showing his keen interest in the work of extending the subscription list of THE STANDARD by sending out to Single Tax men of his city the following letter:

"DEAR SIR: Can I take your subscription for THE STANDARD, as by reference to list of Chicago subscribers for that journal I notice that you are not now one. To subscribers before August 1 THE STANDARD is sending literature in the form of Mr. George's works, worth \$1 or more, which makes the yearly cost of the paper only \$2. Some of us feel that it is very desirable that every member of the Chicago Club shall be a subscriber to THE STANDARD, as the consequences to our cause of the suspension of that journal or its cessation as a Single Tax organ would be very serious to the cause we all have so much at heart. Please advise me as to the matter at your earliest convenience and oblige."

J. J. Wilkes, Crainville, Kan.—The 104 subscriptions allotted to this State gives about one to each county, and I hope Kansas will not be found wanting.

Henry L. Hinton, Grand-View-on-Hudson, N. Y.—Please find enclosed check for \$12, to cover the amount for the three annual subscriptions

announced in my last letter, and for one more. (This makes nine subscriptions sent in by Mr. Hinton in answer to our appeal).

Jas. Middleton, New Orleans, La.—THE STANDARD is more valuable to me than any other paper. I am glad that it has become more of a newspaper appealing to a wider circle of readers.

F. J. Wynn, Norfolk, Va.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

A. R. Winn, Toledo, O.—In sending \$3 for one annual subscription, writes: "Will try to do more soon."

M. R. Martin, Westport, Conn.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

F. M. Douglas, Seneca, Kan.—Sends \$6 for two annual subscriptions.

W. H. S. Hyde, Marshfield, Ore.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

Miller A. Smith, Santiago de Cuba.—Allow me to congratulate you on publishing about the best edited paper I ever saw. The Story of the Week I consider the best thing of its kind, and I enclose one new subscription gained by that feature.

George T. Lampton, Minneapolis, Minn.—I have been a reader of the paper since its first issue, and at no time have I felt out of touch with its policy. I most heartily support and indorse its present attitude toward the Democratic party.

S. Byron Welcome, Los Angeles, Cal.—Enclosed find three subsciptions and pay for same. I hope you will get your five thousand increase.

Thos. P. Ryan, Brooklyn.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

S. A. Bascon, Albion, Mich.—Enclosed find \$3, for which send STANDARD for one year to —. I had hoped to get another subscriber before I sent this in, but it is uphill business in this locality.

J. H. Risdon, Elgin, Ill.—Please find enclosed two twelve months' subscription for THE STANDARD to — and —. Will send you recruit subscriptions within a day or two.

Howard M. Holmes, Detroit, Mich.—Enclosed please find draft for \$6, for which send STANDARD for one year to — and —. I think I can send you one more. (This makes three and a third subscriptions thus far received from Mr. Holmes.)

James W. Bucklin, Grand Junction, Col.—Sends \$6 for two annual subsciptions to THE STANDARD.

L. K. Campbell, Minneapolis, Minn.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Penn.—Sends \$3 for his second annual subscription to THE STANDARD.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner, Tex.—I realize the great need of a Single Tax organ, and hope THE STANDARD may get ten thousand subscribers instead of five thousand.

F. Sheffield, Bayside, L. I.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

O. F. Young, Galveston, Texas.—I herewith send my quota of subsciptions. May possibly be able to do more later on. I consider and I know THE STANDARD to be absolutely right in its course as regards American affairs and the placing of human society on a correct basis. All Single Tax men should do their duty, for there is no paper on earth that the world could not easier do without than the great STANDARD.

George R. Brown, M. D., San Antonio, Texas.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

Joseph Stewart, Philadelphia, Penn.—In sending \$3 for one year's subscription to THE STANDARD, writes: I like THE STANDARD best of all papers.

S. D. Guion, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Enclosed find two yearly subsciptions and pay for same.

John A. Dawson, Boston, Mass.—I enclose two renewals and three new subsciptions. Shall probably send another annual subscription or two before the 1st of August.

Charles Ford, Denver, Col.—Please send to — STANDARD for one year. This gentleman is a very earnest fellow, and I believe, if he reads "Progress and Poverty," he will be a staunch supporter of our cause.

John Welsh, New York City.—I enclose check for \$3, for which send STANDARD and premiums to —. I will do all I can to get more.

Dr. Moses Stern, Philadelphia, Penn.—Sends \$3 for one annual subscription.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, was in the city last week.

Bolton Hall has returned from Santa Barbara, Cal., where he was visiting his brother.

George W. Everett, of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, spent a few days last week at Long Branch at a meeting of the veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He used to be a member of the regiment. The clambake which wound up the meeting seemed to be the principal attraction.

S. D. Guion has a letter in a late number of the Brooklyn Eagle in which he shows how our lost commerce can be restored by abolishing the present protective laws.

Benjamin Doblin went "slumming" one night last week, so as to show a Chicago friend (Mr. Dickey) a sample of the various kinds of poverty which the greatest and wealthiest city of the United States keeps in stock. What Mr. Dickey saw on this trip compelled him to say that "New York can beat Chicago in one thing, anyhow," which is a considerable concession for a Chicagoan to make.

J. Whidden Graham and Senator Stewart, of Nevada, have had a tilt on the silver question in the columns of the New York Evening Telegram. Mr. Doblin had an able letter on the subject in the same paper last week.

Charles A. Stiles, at one time an able Single Tax propagandist among the printers of this city, but who, on account of feeble health, has been quiet for a long time, is very ill from chronic bronchitis, having been confined to his bed for many weeks. His doctor hopes to have him out again in a few weeks, when a number of his printer friends intend to send him to some favorable spot to recuperate.

THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

The following are the circulars which we are sending to all editors and publishers to whom we send "Protection or Free Trade?" These have been sent, with a copy of the book, to every paper in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Louisiana, Colorado and parts of North Carolina, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Not only have many influential papers given liberal notices and carried standing advertisements, as requested, but several instances have been brought to our attention where editors, formerly Protectionists, are now advocating Free Trade in their columns, as a direct result of this distribution. No more important use of so trifling a sum as ten cents can be made than to have us send a copy to your local editor.

To the Editor:

We send you by this mail a copy of our special edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" Regardless of political opinions, we believe you to be anxious for the triumph of truth. Republican, Democratic and Independent editors have alike agreed that this book is the fairest and fullest presentation of the tariff question.

The Church Press (N. Y.) said: "Mr. George has written as an economist and a reformer—yes, more than that, as a patriot and a Christian. We heartily commend his book to all who wish to see an intelligent discussion of a live and popular question."

The Omaha (Neb.) Republican said: "Every one who wants to get a clearer view on the tariff question should read this book, and, whether he becomes a Free Trader or not, he will know more of political economy than ever before."

Please notice the edition and the book at as great length as your space will permit.

To the Publisher:

Would suggest that you keep a notice of this 500,000 edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" standing, stating that orders sent you, accompanied by twenty-five cents, would be promptly filled. As we send ten copies to ten separate addressees for you for ten cents each, we feel certain that this will pay you. The universal interest in the book is shown by the unprecedented fact that over 100,000 copies of this edition were subscribed for before publication.

Respectfully yours, HAND-TO-HAND CLUB.

Our objects in pushing this edition are to teach the truth and to spread the Single Tax, but practical Democratic politicians, whose sole object is party success, can easily be persuaded to help if we place the matter properly before them. Many men who still vote the Republican ticket believe vaguely in tariff reform. So long as the question is confined to a mere matter of percentages the Republicans have little to fear from its discussion; but the minute you make an absolute Free Trader of a man his vote is lost to the Republicans. Even if he does not at once vote the Democratic ticket, every such convert is a net gain of half a vote to them. In "Protection or Free Trade?" Henry George has stated the case so clearly, so fully, so convincingly that he makes converts of a majority of his readers. Hence you can appeal with confidence to your local Democrats for help in circulating it. We send ten copies to ten separate addressees for \$1. Don't you need a thousand in your locality?

W. J. ATKINSON, Secretary, 834 Broadway, New York.

THE PAINFUL ABSENCE OF OUR FLAG.

Chicago Herald.

When Headman Clarkson was afloat on the deep blue sea, and accumulating economic wisdom from the stevedores on the docks of European ports, he was grieved and pained to observe that there was scarcely an American flag afloat. "When he (the tourist) does see the American flag flying at the peak, between the waters and the stars," exclaims the headman, in a fine burst of rhetoric, "he feels such a pride in it and its colors and what it means as he never felt before." And he experienced a deep sense of shame whenever he met a ship bearing the colors of some other country and a little pennant conveying by initial letters the information that there was United States mail on board.

Feeling thus humiliated, the Iowa statesman pleads for protection to American shipping. But alas! the paths of the great deep are free. The "American system" will not apply here. For the protection of the ocean carrying trade the tariff is a failure. Here recourse must be had to subsidies and bounties. The contributions of taxpayers must be taken from the public treasury and turned over to the builders and owners of ships. The navigation laws, barbarous as they are, do not unfold the American flag to the ocean breezes. Therefore the patient American taxpayer must be bled some more.

And, be it noted, this is all a matter of pride. There is no pretence that ships are lacking to do all the carrying we have to do, or that the carrying is not done well enough, or that the prices demanded for the service are too high. In fact, the complaint is that the prices are too low—so low that Americans are not willing to compete. Americans can make their capital and still bring them better returns in other ways. The thing proposed is to induce them to take their capital and skill out of the more profitable employments by paying them a bonus taken from the earnings of taxpayers. It is proposed to inflict a loss upon the people of the country, to the end that when the Clarksons go abroad to see the sights and lay in a stock of the "cheap and nasty" products of foreign "pauper labor," their bosoms may swell with pride and exultation when they see the flag of their country flying at the peaks of numerous ships. It is not a matter of economy, but of mere sentiment.

The proper answer for the taxpayers of the country to make to this demand upon their earnings is that if it so distresses the Clarksons to see so many other flags and so few American flags when they make trips of pleasure and profit to other shores they may spare themselves the anguish by simply staying at home. They may be better employed in diversifying their political industries and developing the political resources of the country, and visiting Niagara, the Mammoth Cave, the Yosemite and the Yellowstone for recreation and inspiration. Then their sensitive souls will

not be tortured by the absence of the American flag. They can postpone their European tours until the Democratic party gives the country free ships, and after that they can see American flags enough in any port to make their hearts leap for joy and the marrow of their bones melt with the fervent beat of patriotic pride.

LAND HELD IN COMMON.

Revue de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie, Paris, May 15.

Mesra, Louis and Gustave Lancrey have made a series of careful observations in a little commune in the neighborhood of Dunkirk, concerning the effects of consanguinity. The foundation of this commune dates from 1670. It had its origin in the cession of about 310 acres of land by Louis XIV. to four families from Picardy. They remained strangers to the people of the country, and continued, while marrying among each other, to speak the Artesian patois. It was a species of colonization, and the colony prospered. Now, Fort Mardick—the commune in question—contains 1,481 inhabitants. In order to marry and settle there, one must obey a custom from which, for two centuries, there has been no departure. One of the married couple must be a native of the commune. The husband, besides, must be a classed mariner, that is, his name must be enrolled on the register of maritime inscription.

To each couple, on their marriage, is granted about 2,700 square yards of land. A little house is built there, surrounded by a little garden. Besides, on the shore is set apart a place for fishing with nets. This ground the couple have not the right to alienate; they have the use of it only during life.

The land that is unoccupied is utilized by the municipality, and the revenue it yields (about \$1,000) is spent for the benefit of the commune.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1880.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes, and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchange, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their popular government, local, state or national, as may be.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES MADE BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 42 University place, New York.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol. F. Clark; sec., Theo. Hartman.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 523 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hodkina.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 521 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manner; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 521 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st. Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec., James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Highlands.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. V. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger.

CONNECTICUT.

SHARON.—Sharon single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. W. Kroer; sec., Frank L. Reardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st. n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Defrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st., n. w.

Washington single tax league. Executive Committee meets at the residence of President H. J. Schulteis, 923 H st., n. w.; Wm. Geddes, M.D., sec., 1719 G st., n. w.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 12 W. Alabama st.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 206 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 732.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Aitchison, box K. K., South Chicago.

BRACEVILLE.—Braceville single tax committee. Pres., John Mainwaring; sec., Chas. E. Matthews.

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Thursday evenings in Court House. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 310 North st.; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Single tax league. Pres., Thos. J. Hudson; sec., Chas. H. Krause. Every Sunday, 2:30 p.m. Mansur Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts., room 12.

RICHLAND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 6 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Moeser, 220 Hedge av; sec., treas., Frank S. Churchill.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. T. Kennedy, sec.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 303 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p.m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 336 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunn; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 706.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p.m. in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Hamel, 28 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1428 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 8 p.m., at Industrial Hall, 216 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 523 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 73 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 6:30 p.m.

at 6. A. H. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin H. White; sec., Emily T. Turner & Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. McKindrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 54 Belmont st.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Meetings first Tuesday of each month at Field's building, Field's corner. Pres., Edward Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building, Field's corner.

HAVERHILL.—Haverhill single tax league. Meets every Thursday evening, at 73 Merrimac st. Pres., Geo. W. Pettengill; cor. sec., Edward R. Collum, 4 Green st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

NEPONSET.—Single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st court, Neponset.

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac single tax assembly. Pres., Andrew R. Curtis; sec., Wm. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac street.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., J. R. Garrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 980 Tremont st.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 26 Front st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCarter; sec., Geo. C. Madison, Room 912, N. Y. Life Insurance Building.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepoon, 3507 Easton av., St. L.

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Hasenritter; sec., Dr. H. A. Hibbard.

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 8 p.m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermann; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league. Tuesday evenings at rooms of the Clerk of Criminal Court, Four Courts, 12th street and Clark avenue. Pres., Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, 1616 Washington st.; sec., T. J. Smith, 1515 Taylor av.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6839 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S. Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

WYMORE.—Wymore single tax and tariff reform club. Meetings every Wednesday evening at Union hall. Pres., Julius Hamm; sec. and treas., H. C. Jaynes; P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Fetton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres., Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 520 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 223 Grand st.

PLAINFIELD.—Single tax club. Pres., John L. Anderson; sec., J. H. McCullough, 7 Pond place.

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. R. Rathburn; sec., M. T. Gaffney, 211 Plane st.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg av. Meetings every Thursday evening at 169 Market st.

VINELAND.—Vineland single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., Rev. Adolph Roeder; sec., Wm. P. Nichols, box 924.

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., A. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morison, box 272, Washington.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Business Meeting first Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. Club rooms, 73 Lexington av.; open every day from 6 p.m. to 12 p.m. Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

Equal Rights club. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 8th av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred. C. Keller.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Cor. sec., G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres., Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie R. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 408 Evergreen av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. H. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 373 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 24 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 123 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p.m. at 252 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Familiar; sec., Adolph Fettiches, 252 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday 7:30 p.m., Beaver-Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres., F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

BINGHAMPTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dudson, 33 Maiden lane.

BUFFALO.—Tax Reform Club. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., T. M. Crowe, 777 Elk st.

OSSUEGO.—Pioneer single tax club. Pres., James Ryan sec., James C. Murray.

OWENGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray; sec., Wm. Minchaw, 50 West Main st.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwalb's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

TROY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday evening at 576 River st; Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., R. B. Martin, 576 River st.

WEST NEW YORK.—Richmond County single tax club. Sec., A. B. Stoddard.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HATTON.—Hatton single tax reform club. Pres., A. S. Forlid; sec., T. E. Nelson; treas., M. F. Hegge.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 227 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer sec., Dr. David De Beck, 139 W. 9th st.

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p.m.; rooms, 301 and 303 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec., W. W. Kile, 108 East 5th st.

GALION.—Galion single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. C. Snay, 103 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

HEMLOCK.—Single tax club. Pres., D. P. Sweeny; sec., James G. Hayden.

MIAMISBURG.—Miamisburg single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beals.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 13 Public sq.

ZANESVILLE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. H. Longenecker sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p.m.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec., E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 p.m.

JOHNSTOWN.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moehan sec., S. E. Clarkson.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday, 8 p.m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every first and third Sunday evening at 7:30, 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 South 24th st.

POTTSVILLE.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in Weitzkorn's hall Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 728 Penn st. Pres., Chas. S. Priser; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, Mineral Spring road and Clymer st.

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